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The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, borrow benefit by other man's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 25 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	
31st	Jan.	Malta	6064	
7th	Feb.	Morvada	8193	
14th	"	Neuralia	9092	
21st	"	Somali †	6712	
28th	"	Karmala	8918	

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
4th Feb.	Khyber	8546	To Colombo & Calcutta
9th "	Kavasa	8071	Do
14th "	Dunera	5414	Do.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
20th Jan.	Loma	Karachi direct.
29th "	Karapara	S. & S. Africa.
29th "	Cooeyanna	Karachi & Persian Gulf
29th "	Bamora	Persian Gulf & Pts.
29th "	Chakdara	Burrah.
2nd Feb.	Chakla	Karachi Via Kurrachee 18 A. M.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hsiab Wa	G. Umi	4249	12th Jan.	30th Jan.
Gozan Maru	T. Yoshioka	8 79	28th Jan.	31st Jan.
Seikai Maru	R. Hayashi	8708	25th Jan.	31st Jan
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2721	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	9176	2nd Feb.	14th Feb
*Yebashi Maru	M. Kiamura	3958	3rd Feb.	15th Feb
Sado Maru	S. Oya	8919	18th Feb.	19th Mar
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3193	17 Feb.	3rd Mar
†Hokuriku Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar

*The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.
†This steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Bombay.

For Freight apply to:—
S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imai-zumi	22nd Feb.	23rd Mar.	Japan
Ganges Maru	K. Uchi	15th Jan.	1st Feb.	Japan
Bintan Maru	Fujita	10th Feb.	20th Feb	Japan
Celebes Maru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	G. Imai-zumi	22nd Feb	3rd Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.
Khan Building, Ballard Road,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir E. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	$1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	21,00,700 0 0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,700 0 0
Capital Paid-up	18,37,200 0 0
Reserve Funds	18,50,78 2 6

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Karachi	Simla
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Sukkur
Gujan	Lahore City.	Sialkot City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIMAWA,
Manager.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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INSURANCE.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
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Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 669.

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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Chinubhai M. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Muhammad Saroopchand, Kt.
Rashed K. Tarachand, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
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IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

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and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jhansi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-7-19)	Rs. 49,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities on favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as yearly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

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Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for exhaustion and while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

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For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

It is highly recommended by the medical authorities Fac strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy andsilky keeps the head cool and refreshes the in. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young adult.

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BRASS, COPPER & LEAD **TUBES**

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From the Smallest Size.

ALL BRITISH

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SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,

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Cholera solution	0—10—0	Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
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Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
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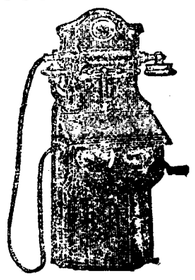

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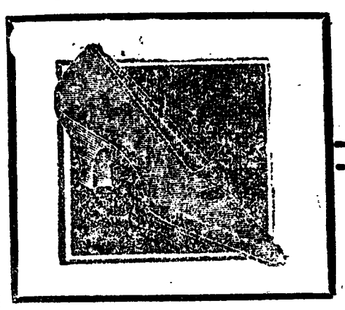

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To-night, Thurs. & Fri., Jan. 29th & 30th, at 9-30 p. m. Sharp.

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A THREE-ACT COMEDY BY COSMO HAMILTON.

Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Plan for to-night's attraction at the theatre. Seats booked by tel. No, 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. The Curtain will rise at 9. m. SHARP.

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Thousands of Sportsmen would have given anything to see the historic fight between

GEORGES CARPENTIER & DICK SMITH

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"Miss Jackie of the Army"

A Relic of the War.—Would that all relics were so good! "Jackie" wanted to be a "Joan of Arc".

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HAS THE HONOUR OF PRESENTING THIS WEEK

AN AMERICAN JOAN OF ARC

Confronting these

WOLVES OF KULTUR

these agents of Hunnish Deviltry and Frightfulness. This Lovely and Patriotic Girl combats the Kaiser's hordes of Spies and Traitors and lures them to destruction.

2nd INSTALMENT OF THIS PATHE SERIAL

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HOUDINI TELLS HIS OWN STORY.

"I have been called the greatest living magician. I have held that title for a great many years by hard work and constant inventions of new and mystifying stunts. I like to mystify people and I get real fun out of my work. Many people have endeavoured to prove me an imposter by imprisoning me under conditions from which the believed, it would be impossible for me to escape, but I have always succeeded in effecting an extrication. One of my most thrilling episodes happened at Pittsburgh. It was midwinter and the crowd that gathered on the bridge nearly witnessed my demise. I was handcuffed and chained, then put into a trunk, which was in turn bound with ropes and chains. The river had frozen over, so they cut a hole through the ice and threw the trunk in this hole. I had no difficulty in freeing myself from the bonds of mankind, but when I tried to rise to the surface I found that I had passed beyond the hole in the ice and was caught under a wall seven inches thick. This predicament nearly caused my end. By quick thinking and and considerable struggle I gained the hole and was dragged out nearly exhausted. A great many times I have been locked in cells with triple locks, but in each instance I have succeeded including our guardians of peace.

In the Master Mystery I escape from dangers and precarious positions on land, under sea and in the air, I am the Hero of a Romance that is replete with thrills, suspense and love."

HARRY HOUDINI.

Come and see

This Master Mystery

AT

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Shows at 7, 8-30 and 10-30 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Coming Shortly

D. W. Griffith's

COLOSSAL $2,000,000 Spectacle

"Intolerance"

Greatest NOVELTY the Theatre has ever known

125,000 People

7,500 Horses

1,200 Chariots.

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"Kilties Three"

A Scottish Romance of the Great War. Light-hearted and Varied Entertainment.

"Kilties Three"

Glimpses of—Our Women's Army, Life in Billets, Camouflaged Ships, The Great Work of THE RED CROSS, and how NOT to run a Government Farm.

Children's Welfare League.

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th February,

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped dancers will come in Fancy Dress.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

The famous drama

"The Story of the Rosary"

Friday, 30th, at 9-30 p. m.

The screaming farce

"You Never Knew, Y'Knew"

Saturday, 31st, at 9-30 p. m.

Bernard Shaw's famous play

"Pygmalion"

Saturday, 31st, Matinee at 5 p. m.

The famous drama

"The Story of the Rosary"

Night prices : Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee prices : Rs 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day, & To morrow (Friday), at 6 30 p.m.

The six reel Super-Production

"Fools' Gold"

Marshall Strong and John Moore are partners living in a Western Mining village Both men were attracted by a schoolteacher named Constance. She thought loves Strong yet marries Moore. The outcome of this dramatic story is revealed in this film

A DELIGHTFUL ENTAINMENT.

Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

Note.—Tramway Extended Right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House

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THE

EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"The Business of Life"

is a powerful Pictorialisation of the well-known Novel by Robert W. Chambers. An Excellent Story—an Excellent Film.

"The Business of Life"

is an All-Star Film. The Artistes who take part in it are all at the top of the tree. It is a Film of Intense Human Interest in which a Thread of Love is woven into the Realities of Life.

Two Merry Comedies

are included in a programme which is bound to please. So don't forget to include on your week's engagements a visit to the Empress, the Most Modern and the Brightest Theatre in Bombay.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in fourr eels,

The Vagabond

The Vagabond

The Vagabond

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

UP AND DOWN (Comic)

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Grand Non-Stop Dance

The latest London Craze for the first time in India.

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.

INSTITUTE, LUSO-INDIANO HALL, DABUL BURROWS LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.

Two Bands will play dance music continuously throughout the night.

PRIZE FOR BEST LADY WALTZER.

TICKETS AT THE DOOR ONLY.

Gent. & Lady Rs. 3.

Extra Lady Re. 1—3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

6,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOR HIRE—Up-to-date MOTOR CARS Rs. 200 per month, Avord Motor Car accidents by learning graceful and scientific driving THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO. Girgaum, Tram Terminus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RS. 50,000 a year can be saved in store-purchases by the only honest scheme for which MILL-OWNERS may write to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8186

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IMPORT CUSTOM CLERK good salary. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8162

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED a GRADUATE TEACHER for the New High School. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPALS. 8132

WANTED a Clerk for the New High School. Must write a good hand. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPALS. 8131

WANTED—A competent Ledger Keeper and an Accounts Clerk for a first Class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8074

WANTED—TYPISTS and CLERKS, to join immediately. Young men with office experience preferred. Apply Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—EUROPEAN WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill, 1,500 Looms capable to control weavers. Good salary with bonus. Apply with testimonials and pay to Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8168

WANTED by a Japanese Firm—A Junior Clerk honest hard-working strong in calculation and another English Correspondence Clerk knowing Typewriting and Stenographing. Apply sharp in his own writing stating the requirements to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8075

REQUIRED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Imperial Service Troops, Alwar:—Pay 3rd Grade, Rs. 70; Pay 2nd Grade, Rs. 90; Pay 1st Grade, Rs. 110; Pay Senior 2nd Grade, Rs. 150; Pay Senior 1st Grade, Rs. 170. 8178

WANTED—SANSKRIT GRAUATE TUTOR with teaching experience for Ghatkoper Matric Student. Dadar man preferred. Apply sharp stating qualifications to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8167

WANTED—A Salesman for Type-writers. Only experienced hands in the line need apply. Liberal terms to a competent man. Apply stating terms required to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8077

WANTED—NATIVE CHIEF OFFICER and SECOND OFFICER for s.s. Lord Milner at Daressalaam, having homes trade certificates. For terms of service apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents: German East Africa (occupied territory) 23, Medows Street, Fort. 8180

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A suitable building in Fort at a prominent business centre. Only bona-fide legal holders of properties need send offers to RUPCHAND NAPUR, Post Box, 266, Bombay. 8040

OIL SEEDS AND OIL CAKES.—CASTOR, MAHUA, KARINJA, KARDI, ETC., etc. Wanted suitable person, well acquainted with the trade in Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes and capable to organize continual supplies from Up-country. Apply with particulars to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7894

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI.—RUTTON VILLA, Four Bed rooms, tiled flooring Verandah four sides, PALONJI CHOWNA, Admiralty House Colaba. 8172

FOR SALE.

A WELL KNOWN power driven SODA FACTORY TO BE SOLD as a going concern. Apply Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8133

A PLOT OF LAND of about 8 acres in Vile Parle—the new road passing by. Write Box No. 961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8134

ONE Brand New FORD TOURING MOTOR CAR for sale immediate delivery from Motor Car Company. Price Rs. 2,850, no offers. Apply Banshidhar Shisprasad, Kharakua Moti Bazar, Bombay. 8156

FOR QUICK SALE—Owner going home very shortly one Indian Combination 1915 model, 7-9 H.P. in perfect condition, complete with lamp, horn, etc., Rs. 1,100. No offer. Apply Room No. 18, WATSONS HOTEL. 8037

FOR SALE.—Nettlefold Tinmen's Black Rivets, No. 9 to 12. Apply DEVJI UMERSEY, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 4568 7899

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

FOR SALE—One 12 Volt CAV DYNOMA with battery complete in good condition. Price Rs. 500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 966. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8157

READY.—New 20 B.H.P. Super Diesel Crude Oil Engine, cart weighing scale, vertical engines, Cameron pump D. C. & A. C. Motors of Sizes, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 8171

OIL ENGINES OF LATEST MODEL.—POLLOCKS Improved 1919 New Crude Oil Engines from 6 to 60 B.H.P. are available. Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8145

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regarding Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail to write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox, Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will make you a regular customer. Write to-day for List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY will commence writing Fire Insurance business from TO-DAY. Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS, 8096 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that they should take away their money due to their account with the firm within eight days from the date hereof. If anybody wish to have any further information in the matter he is at liberty to consult the undersigned in person. Also be it known to the public that the Company's records will be destroyed finally after the 31st January, 1920, after which no claims will be recognized by the Company.

Racing Consulting Club.
Upstairs, Hearsh Bakery.
Play Hopse, Falkland Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1920. 8020.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS, and others concerned, of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer "Buma Maru" are hereby informed that the steamer, which sailed hence on the 21st instant, for Japan via Singapore, was obliged to take refuge at Colombo on Sunday, the 25th instant at 8 p.m., on account of a fire having broken out in her No. 2 Hold the same afternoon. Arrangements were immediately made to extinguish the fire, by our Colombo Agents, and the full details and extent of damages to cargo will be notified later.

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka, Shosen Kaisha.
27th January 1920. 8153

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

5TH FEBRUARY, 1930 12-0 NOON.

OF unused surplus stocks of Cloth, Brocades, Silk, Hosiery, Lungees, Safas, etc., etc., worth several lakhs, on 5th February 1920, 12-0 noon, to be sold in one lot.

Inspection invited from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. any day.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawad, accommodation will be provided on informing the Controller, Private Deparement.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Private Department, or Bhavnagar Agent, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder; the balance within one month; any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be left in the warehouse for six months at owner's risk free of charge. 8089

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of polished teakwood partitions measuring about 4,540 square feet fitted with wooden counters and frosted glass panes together with certain other office furniture, at present located in the temporary Liquor Shed near the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock. Tenderers will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or Government securities. An inventory of the property to be sold together with a tender form can be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the New Customs House, Ballard Road. The property can be seen between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day on application to the Inspector, Preventive Service, Alexandra Dock, at the temporary Liquor Shed, and tenders will not be considered if received after 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1920.

2. The purchaser will be required to remove the property within 15 days of the issue of notice of acceptance of tender.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. HARDY,
Ag. Collector of Customs.

New Custom House,
Bombay, 28-1-1920. 8188

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY, Captain.
Controller of Munitions.
Karachi, 20th Jan. 1920. 8079

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919. 8078

WANTED.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS for Ahmedabad also Corespondence Clerks able to carry on correspondence independently in English. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8150

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	11,86,34,250
Paid up Capital	Rs.	1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., ...(Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart, ...(Vice Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.
CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.
LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI, Secretary.
8146.

ANGLO-INDIAN & COLONIAL NAVIGATION LTD.

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES of the above Company will be closed to the public on the 31st instant.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.,
15, Elphinstone Circle.
8154 Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to our Customers, that we have closed our shops (Racing Shops) for good and that they should take away their payments due on bets on any day, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. before the 31st of January, 1920, and should have their claims settled. No payments will be made after this date and no complaints considered.

B. B. WALVEKAR,
Proprietor of B. Walvekar & Co.
Address:—Girgaum Back Road,
oppst. Parathana Samaj, Girgaum.
8136

The Subscription list is now open and will close on the 11th February 1920 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

The Willingdon Spinning & Weaving Mill Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWING:—

Rs. 10 on Application Rs. 15 on Allotment

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 25,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 25,00,000 which will be allotted in full, and the remaining 25,000 Shares of the issue of the mominal value of Rs. 25,00,000 are now offered to the public for subscription. These 25,000 Shares have been underwritten by the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

DIRECTORS:

F. E. L. WORKE, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. Walker & Co.), Chairman.
S. C. BERRUDGE, Gentleman, Ootacamund, (late of Messrs. Place Siddons & Gough, Calcutta).
C. E. WOOD, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. Parry & Co.),
JAMAL MAHOMED SAIB, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. M. Jamal Moideen Saib & Co.,
AGA MAHOMMED KALEEL SHIRAZI, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. Mahommed Kaleel Shirazi & Sons).
MAHOMMED MOOSA SAIT, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. Mahommed Moosa Hajee Ebrahim Sait & Co.)
THE HON'BLE RAO SAHIB T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTY, Madras, (Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Madras.)
RAO BAHADUR C. CUNNAN CHETTY, Merchant, Madras, (of Messrs. King & Co.)
T. GOVINDARAJULU CHETTY, B.A., Dubash, Madras, (with Messrs. Walker & Co.),

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF MADRAS, MADRAS.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, MADRAS.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. FRASER & ROSE, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, MADRAS.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. KING & PARTRIDGE, MADRAS.
MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

BROKERS:

MESSRS. HUSON & ROBINSON, MADRAS.
MESSRS. BATLIVALA & KARANI, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS:

MESSRS. WALKER & COMPANY, 37, Jehangir Street,, Georgetown, MADRAS.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

No. 37, JEHANGIR STREET, GEORGETOWN, MADRAS.

The following are extracts from the Prospectus:

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily with the object of erecting, equipping and working in or near Madras a Spinning and Weaving Mill of the most modern and approved type.

It is hardly necessary to dilate upon the success which has attended the spinning and weaving industries in India particularly in Bombay and the Bombay Presidency, a success which in the past few years may be taken to have become assured, and in view of the fact that the Madras Presidency grows an abundance of cotton, there is no reason why Madras should be left behind or why the industries should not be as satisfactorily, if not more satisfactorily, worked in Madras than in other parts of India; the cotton is close at hand and labour is abundant and cheaper than in other parts.

At the present time immense quantities of piece goods are still imported into India from different parts of the world, the supply of home-made goods falling far short of the demand, and with the growing tendency of the Country to develop its own resources and industries and to give preference to home-made articles there is every reason to believe that there is ample room for several new Cotton Mills and that they should all be able to show satisfactory results.

It is intended to erect and equip the Company's Mill upon the most modern lines and with up-to-date machinery, and no pains will be spared to construct and equip the Mill in the most approved manner. The Mill buildings will be of fire-proof construction, and it is estimated that they should be completely erected and in working order within two years from the date when the Company is entitled to commence business.

It is proposed at the commencement to install about 30,000 spindles and about 600 looms and they will be so arranged and the buildings will be so constructed as to enable extensions to be made hereafter, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments of the Mill. It is also proposed to install bleaching and finishing plants.

The Company has a choice of suitable sites for the Mill, and no difficulty is anticipated in procuring a site directly the Company is entitled to commence business, and it is worthy of attention that a site for the Mill can be obtained at a price which is a mere trifle compared to what would have to be paid in a City like Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor has been good enough to consent to the use of his name in connection with the name of the Company.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Walker & Co. have agreed to become and act as the Managing Agents of the Company, and their name is a guarantee that no effect will be spared to run the Company's Mill on modern and commercial lines and to make the Company a success.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 30,000 Shares.

Prospectues and forms of application can be obtained locally from the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Bombay, or Messrs Batlivala & Karani, Dalal St., Bombay.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office or at the Office of Managing Agents of the Company, at any time during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THIS PROSPECTUS AND FORWARDED DIRECT TO ONE OF THE COMPANY'S BANKERS, TOGETHER WITH A REMITTANCE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE APPLICATION MONEY.

BROKERAGE.

Borokerage will be paid by the Underwriters in respect of the shares underwritten at the rate of one per cent. upon accepted applications bearing bona fide brokers' stanps.

Dated Madras, the twenty-third day of January, 1920.

The Willingdon Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited.

No._____

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Issue of Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

To

The Directors of

THE WILLINGDON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

The Bank of Madras, Madras,

Having paid to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Madras, the sum of Rs.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited,

being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share in respect of Shares of the above named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the day of 1920, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of The Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 15 per share on Allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature _____
Name in full _____
Address _____
Occupation or Description _____
Date _____ 1920

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MONTAGU MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited to the Public Memorial to the passing of the Indian Reform Act and Mr. Montagu's work in connection therewith, which is being raised in Bombay.

At a meeting of the first subscribers it was decided that the Memorial should take the form of,

Some object of Public utility.

A Monumental work of art to be erected on a suitable site and be associated with the name of Mr. Montagu.

Adequately to carry out these objects a sum of at least Rs. 7 lakhs will be required.

CHAIRMAN.
DINSHAH PETIT.

SECRETARIES.
S. R. BOMANJI.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS.

TREASURERS.
COWASJI JEHANGIER.
NAROTTAM M. GOKALDAS.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Cowasji Jehangier, 13, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Re: ALLOTMENT AND CALL DUES UNPAID

SHAREHOLDERS who have as yet deferred payment of amounts due by them on Allotment and the subsequent First Call are hereby requested to remit the same before the 10th February, 1920 at Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per share respectively with interest at 9 per cent (frod 1-9-19 in case of allotment money unpaid and from 10-12-19 in case of First Call dues unpaid up to the date of actual payment). In default, their shares are liable to forfeiture.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
8161 Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED.

Incorporated in Great Britain.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE above office will be REMOVED from the 29th January, 1920. to No. 3, Apollo Street, the Old Great Western Hotel premises.

(Sd.) S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
28th January, 1920. 8182

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of articles of Provisions and Hospital Necessaries for the use of the Royal Indian Marine vessels from 1st April to 30th September 1920, will be received by the Director Royal Indian Marine, at this office in the R. I. M. Dockyard Bombay up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) of 17th February, 1920.

For particulars see Notice No. 434 in "Bombay Government Gazette", of 22nd; 29th January, 1920 and 5th and 12th February, 1920, or apply to the Director Royal Indian Marine.
8090

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to strike among the Bombay Port Trust Cranemen the sailings of the Company's Cargo steamers are likely to be irregular.

Passengers by the Karachi, Kathiawar and Mangalore Lines are advised to enquire at the Company's Offices, 120, Frere Road, as to the timings of steamers before proceeding to Prince's Dock for embarkation.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1920.
8187

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

JAMNAGAR-DWARKA EXTENSION.
METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender for the supply of 1,00,000 (one lac) wooden sleepers square or half round for part of the above extension under construction.

The sleepers should be 6 ft. long and 8 inches by 4½ inches if square and at least 9 inches in diameter if half round.

In quoting rates the following particulars are required:—

Quality of wood, place of inspection and delivery and period for completion of contract. Rate per sleeper should be f. o. r. or f. o. b. nearest railway station or sea port.

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for sleepers" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500/ as Earnest Money to be forfeited in the event of a successful tenderer failing to enter into a regular contract.

Tenders should reach this office on or before the 20th February next, and the Undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting tenders in whole or in part.

F. C. NISSEN,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar 17th January, 1920.
8179

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "WAKAMATSU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bar cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes' walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises.
8159

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED ABDUL SATAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interests or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interest and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof, of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land together with the buildings, and structures standing thereon, situate on the West side of Ripon Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containng by admeasurement 376 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3530 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 4076 (1) and Street No. 263 and bounded on the North by the land forming plot No. 56, belonging to Tyebali Jumakhan, on the South by the land forming plot No. 54, belonging to Punja Ladha and Juggabhoy Visram on the East by the said Ripon Road and on the West by the land belonging to Rustamji Bhicaji.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
8141 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Kaikobad Meherjibhoy Vajifdar of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Barbor Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 67 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 5111, Old Survey Nos. 479-480 and New Survey No. 8994 and bounded on the East by the property of Dinshaw Hormusji Davar on the West by the property of Navroji Dosabhai Garavalla on the North by the Barber Lane and on the South by sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1716 and Street No. 7 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8032 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINSHAW HORMUSJI BODE of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 54. Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Colaba in the City of Bombay near Sassoon Dock, containing by admeasurements seven hundred thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts made up as follows:—Building site area four hundred and fifteen and seven-ninth square yards sanctioned projection area fifty-three square yards and garden ground area sixty-nine square yards and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by a Cross Road and partly by Railway siding, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees agreed to be leased partly to Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania and partly to the said Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry, on or towards the East partly by a Cross Road and partly by land belonging to the said Trustees agreed to be leased to Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania and on or towards the West by Railway siding which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2/9664 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 355 (4) and Street No. 2 and

SECONDLY—All that strip or piece of land situated at Colaba near Sassoon Dock, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts to the West of and adjoining the premises hereinbefore firstly described and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Kitridge Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the East by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the West partly by land in the occupation of Motilal Hargowandas and others and partly by land in the occupation of Maneckjee Jiwanjee Master, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9705.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
8164 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lucinda DeQUADROS and JOSEPH DeSA, both of Bombay, Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 812 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 11/8480 and 30/8480 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2756, 827 and 2757, Street Nos. 16 A and 18 All which premises are situate on the Mody Bay Estate at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Chhotalal, on the West partly by the property of Vithaldas Nensey and partly by the property of Devkoobai widow of Bhaga Liladhar, on the North by the property of Jamnadas Jeewandas and on the South by Goa Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

VACHHA & CO.,
8181 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir VUSSENJI TRICUMJI, Knight, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages or bungalows standing thereon, situate at Narayan Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,272 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 30 and 30, New Nos. 16361 and 16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey Nos. 7218 and 7219, and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Kehanji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the Sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vassonji, on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormasji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meheralli Fakira, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3343 (1), 3343 (2) and 344 and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 2, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8163

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHODLAL GIRDHARLAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. JUGJIWAN DAYAL. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if necessary, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at the village of Kirol and on the Northern side of the public road known as the Agra Road, in the Salsette Taluka, Pot Taluki Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement (4,018) four thousand and eighteen square yards, and bearing from Survey No. 40, from Falni No. 3 and from Survey No. 41, from Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and with outhouses standing thereon, and bounded on the East by a private passage, on the South by the Agra Road, on the West by the property of Velji Shivji and others, and on the North by the property of Padamsey Narayanji and Pragji Narayanji.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANAJI BABAJI HALKER, late of Bombay, Dawadnya Hindu Inhabitant, Goldsmith ..... Deceased.

Bai MANECKBAI, widow of the deceased, of Bombay, Dwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwady Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of January, 1920.

Messrs. SURVEYOR & Co.,
8165 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAPUJI PALLONJI DOCTOR has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. TAR MAHOMED HAJI ALI MAHOMED, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, gift or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement of otherwise howsoever or any object to the sale, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,786 square yards or thereabouts (of which 217 square yards are of perpetual Fazandari tenure, subject to the payment of Rs. 7 per year and the remaining 7,569 square yards were of the Pension and Tax tenure, the cess whereon has been redeemed), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4012, New Survey No. 1/81 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 5884, 5885, 5886 (1), 5887 and 5888 (1) and Street Nos. 360, 361, 362, 363, 364 and 364-A, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North partly by the property of Haji Tyab Haji Noor Mahomed, partly by the property of Anna Domingas, partly by the property of Lonis Pascoal and partly by the property of Jehangir Cursetji, on the East partly by the property of Gangadhar Anandrao Morkar, partly by the property of the Archbishop of Bombay and partly by the property of Joseph Dias, on the South by the property of Bai Valibai, widow of Thakernath Valji and on the West by the Lady Jamsetji Road.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8177

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPAL MAHADEV KARNIK, of Andheri, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, Sheth GORDHANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim to or against the property by way of sale, transfer, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 11, Hummum Street, within 14 days from the receipt hereof by you, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Village Mogra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 16,000 square yards, forming part of a large piece of ground admeasuring 17,791 square yards (exclusive of a portion admeasuring 1,791 square yards on the South-West corner), and bearing Collector's Survey No. 15, Plot No. 245, Survey No. 17, Pot No. , Survey No. 51, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 17, West by Survey No. 15, Pot No. 1 and partly by Falni No. 1324, belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by Survey No. 17 and on or towards the South by Survey No. 51.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8175

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAR MAHOMED ABBA and NOOR MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned properties which they the said Tar Mahomed Abba and Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia have contracted to purchase from one MUNSHI NIHALUDDIN KHAN and who in his turn has contracted to purchase from Jamsedji Cooverji Jasia and Dhunjibhai Jamsedji Jasia All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Quit and Ground Rent and partly of Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 165.28 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Cowasji Patell and Ghogha Streets in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 233-39, New No. 5097, Old Survey No. 236 and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1499, Street Nos. 62-64 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Cowasji Patell Street, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hoosein Mulla Hussonally and on or towards the South by Ghogha Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Quit and Ground Rent and partly of Fazandari Tenure, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tod or Ghogha Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 239, New No. 5104, Old Survey Nos. 283-284, and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1705, Street No. 46 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Bai Maneckbai Maneckji Lshivala, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the South by Ghogha Street and on or towards the West by the property of Noor Mahomed.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

ARDERSHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
8189

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. BALUBHAI KAHANDAS has contracted to purchase from Mr. PREMSUKHDAS UDARAM, who has himself contracted to purchase from GOSWAMI SHRI JIVANLALJI MAHARAJ, the undermentioned property:—

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring four hundred and thirty-six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and cook-room, standing thereon, situated at the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Second Fofallwady Lane, on the Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 536, 536, New Nos. 2604, 2606, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward Nos. 5270, to 5272 and Street Nos. (8) (1) 9 Fofalwady and bounded as follows:—on the East partly by the property of Kasturbai, widow of Dulabh Jugdish, partly by the said Fofalwady Lane and partly by the property of Purshottam Chintaman and others on the West by the property formerly of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas and on the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadhavji and on the South by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Fonseence and partly by the property of the said Bai Kasturbai.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
7740 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED ZAHURAL HASAN KHAN and NAWAB SYED NAJMAL HASAN KHAN have agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 325 square yards with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kandewady Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort, and bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. B/2069, New Survey No. C/7730, and bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 762, 756-A, Street Nos. 25, 19, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Kandewady Lane, on the South by the passage known as Akalkot Lane and beyond that by the property of Dewkabai, wife of Dhari Ramji, and partly by the property of Nanalal Parbhuram, on the East by the passage called Akalkot Lane and on the West by the passage called Akalkot Lane.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8176

SOUEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

WILL give miraculous cure in 24 hours for Chrotic Ringworms, Dhoby's itetics and other skin diseases, guaranteed. If not double the amount will be refunded. Price per phial as. 12. For 3 phials Packing and Postage free.

SOUEREIGN & CO.,
Specialists in diseases, MADRAS.

PLATINUM TUNGSTEN NEEDLES TO FIT "RECORD" SYRINGES:—
1 c.c. Rs. 3/8; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 c.c. Rs. 8; 10 c.c. Rs. 10.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES

"RECORD" GLASS AND METAL:—1 c.c. Rs. 7; 2 c.c. Rs. 8/4; 5 c.c. Rs. 12; 10 c.c. Rs. 14; 20 c.c. Rs. 16: ALL GLASS THREE PARTS, Substantial jackets and nozzles, solid plunger and clear marking; —1 c.c. Rs. 3; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 c.c. Rs. 10; 10 c.c. Rs. 13; 20 c.c. Rs. 15: ALL GLASS TWO PARTS, French Model:—1 c.c. Rs. 2; 2 c.c. Rs. 3; 5 c.c. Rs. 5/8; 10 c.c. Rs. 7/8; 20 c.c. Rs. 13/8 each. All Post Free. MATHEWS & CO., 88, Medows Street, Opp. Taraporewala, Fort, Bombay.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at:—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

BOMBAY WASHING Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Suits hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY., Co.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TODAY, THURSDAY the 29th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, brass flower pots, shoes, leather slippers, English and country medicines, 7 bags chironjee seeds, harmonium, stationery, haberdashery, motor tyres, cylinders horse blankets, ghee, scented oils, combs, crocodile hides, and heads, tanned, carved wood furniture, syrup, hosiery, parts of textile machinery (granades) soaps 2 packages bells (gongrees), suit cases, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, grain, Moradabad tumblers, glass bangles, leather straps, iron pipes, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas and Co., the selling Agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

36 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K 24 each piece wg. 3½ lbs. 23 inches by 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASAJI STREET AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Bhaglabai wife of Canji Morarji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Navivalm widow and executrix of the Will of Khatau Waghji deceased and also the Trustee of an Indenture of Settlement dated the 2nd November, 1911, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd of February, 1919, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Musjid Bunder in Sub-district of Bombay on the East side of the Shamji Hasaji Street together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 250 and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6473, Old Survey No. 499 and New Survey No. 2568 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1582, Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Narivahu, on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hasaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamshi and Tholsidas Soorji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Narivahu and others and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narivahu.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs Khandwala & Co., Solicitors of their office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3, Church Gate Street.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER,
3 Church Gate Street.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co., wils sell by Public Auction at the Ordnance Depot, Fort, On FRIDAY, 30th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by the order of the Chief Ordinance Officer—

One very large size Tent 26-23-23-Fts.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1920.

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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	26.61
Feb.	25.10
Mar.	
April	23 63
May	
June	
July	22.81
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	20.65
Nov.	
Dec.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd

M.G. Bengal Good	18.25
" " Fully Good	17.50
" " Fine	17.75
No. 1 Oomra Good	19.85
" " Fully Good	20.60
" " Fine	20.85
Broach Good	22 40
" Fully Good	22 85
" Fine	24.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	26,000
" Forwarded	103,000
" Imports	18.,000
" Stock	952,000
Actual Weekly Sale	25,000
Water Twist	4/3
Printers Cloth	118

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 22nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	
Total Bullion	86,660,000 Inc.	2,500,000
Public Deposits	21 500,000 Inc.	2,800,000
Other do.	140,200,000 Inc.	12,976,000
Govt. Securities	68,200,000 Inc.	12,500 000
Other do.	84,400,000 Dec.	400,000
Notes and Gold	27,260,000 Inc.	2,700,000

The BANK RESERVE is 17⅝ of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	50,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16 000
" " to Continent	3.000
Futures at New York Mar.	36.25
" " May	34.25
" " July	32.30
Spot Cotton at New York	38.10
" " Orleans	38 75
Future at New Orleans May	35.27
" " Oct.	30.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16.14½
Demand Bills	3.61.75
Silver Commercial Bars	131½

New York, Jan. 26th:

Futures at New York March	36.16

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 22nd.

Rentes 4 %	59
Bar Silver Spot	79 4/8
" 2 months hence	78 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent	
close 26th Nov. 1919.	
Discount 3 months 5 m/s	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " 6 "	6 3/8
" " 9 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	51 3/8
Argentine Rentes 5 %	67½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Bonds	90 "
Government Securities 3 %	82—½
" Treasury 5% Funding Loans	42 45
Gold taken for the East	£38,000

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 22nd:

Funding Loan 4 %	87½ Unchgd.
Victory Loan 4 %	81½—½
5% New	£91 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 22nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quoted	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Quoted	61
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Mill Sellers	£84
Shippers prices are far above the market.	
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Dec.-Mar. Sellers	£40½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Sellers firm	£16
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl. Paid & Buyers	£50

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£112
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£115
Copper Braziers	£127
Yellow Metals	12½
Hard Spelter	£6½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Nominal			80
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Value	76
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Sellers	84 6
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Nominal			90/6
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Buyers	72
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Sellers	87/6
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept Sellers	72

Tone:—Very Firm—Prices very Nominal.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers		2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.		2/8

Tone:—Steadier.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

Restores

The weak and rickety

CHILDREN

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

Girgaon, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 554 for Fully Good Broach April-May and gradually advanced to Rs. 560 on buying by Japanese houses and commission Agents, and covering by the bazaar. For some time the rate remained steady at Rs. 559/60, and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 559. Later on the price improved to Rs. 561, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 558½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 558 advanced to Rs. 560, and closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet and the demand only moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	559
Fully Good Bengal	March	377
" "	May	382
Fine Oomras	March	459
" "	May	467

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

29TH JAN. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	378
Fully Good M.G. Broach	May	389
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	558
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	463
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	414

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	410	400	395	385	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab.	410	400	395	385	"
M. G. Oomras No 3	478	468	448	"	"
M. G. Central P. No. 1	501	488	478	"	"
M.G. Central No. 2	498	488	468	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Jan. 1920:

Cotton	25,249 Bales.
Wheat	6,413 Qrs.
Linseed	264 "
Rapeseed	834 "
Gingellyseed	12,611 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3,766 "
Castorseed	256 "
Rice	12 959 "
Myrabollams	1,029 "
Cottonseed	13,979 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Grass	3,271 "
Jewar	382 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	222 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 28th 6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	72 0 0	10 0 0
" " Cawnpore 10-30	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	5 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	— —
" " Cawnpore	17 0 0	— —
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	— —
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 12 0	18 0 0
" Thin	17 8 0	18 0 0
Reliseed, White 85-15	130 0 0	26 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	122 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	— —
" Black	105 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	29 0 0
Groundnuts	109 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	— —
Barley	51 0 0	— —
Castorseed	69 0 0	14 8 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April May	9 7 0	
Linseed May	18 7 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 1/2
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dolls	238
Hongkong "	233
Shanghai	302
Japan	114
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27/5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 13/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. buying London 2/4 1/8.
D. D. on France 480.
Credit 3 Msd/a 520.
T. T. on Japan 116.
60 D/st Japan 107.
D. D. on Hongkong 233.
D. D. on Shanghai 392.
D. D. on Singapore 102 1/2.
D. D. on New York 242.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

We understand that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held to-day it was resolved that no member thereof should under any circumstances either directly or indirectly transact any business in the shares of the new company to be floated under the name of E. D.. Sassoon United Mills Ltd. as no shares of the said company have been offered to the public at par and the whole issue has been taken up by a syndicate and the promotors.

Market declined owing to approch of the February settlement, but closed a shade steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd, Advance 2310, By. Cotton 410, By. Uniteds 1675, By. Dyeing 3175, Century 995, Central India 3925 Colaba 3000, Coorla 2000, Crescent 585, Currimbhoy 1070, David 1315, Fazulbhoy 1505, Finlay 1135 Ind. Malwa 585, Kastoorchand 2180, Kohinoor 8200, Madhowji 4025, Meyer Sassoon 480, New Great 835, New City 3000, Pearls 1070, Shapurji 410 xd, Simplex 1907/8, Swadeshi 3650, Swan 1225, Tata Mills 1800, Alcock 1285, By. Burma 935, Bx. Burma Petro: 27 xr, By. Tramway 1505, By. Steam 552/8 Bundi Cement 60, Katni Ord 370, Katni Defd 1790, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Ord 210, Tata Defd 1040, Tata Defd Hydro: 1315, Tata Oil 620, Tata Bank 63, Scindia Steam 27/8 pr, New India Insurance 46 pr, Vulcan Insurance 9 ans. pre.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.914 inches
Temperature of Air	76.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.6 "
Dew Point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.680 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.8 "
do. do.	69.0 "
Direction of Wind from midnight	NNE, WNW, NNW.
Velocity of Wind	147 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the submontane districts. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi. Night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier and at night colder than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly below normal except in lower Sind. Night temperature is in slight or moderate defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and Hoshangabad, but is locally in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is below the average in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the neighbourhood of the Ghats, where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is locally below the average in the south of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a fall of 1.07in. at Calicut. The western disturbance is determining moderate to heavy cloud in the submontane Punjab.

A few showers may occur on the west coast and in the extreme north.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th January 1920.

Rain has fallen locally on the north Madras coast and at a few stations in south Hyderabad Mysore and upper Burma. Chief amounts are:—Masulipatam three-quarters of an inch; Chitaldrug a half; Raichur, Bhamo a quarter. Conditions are again slightly unsettled from Persia to the northwest frontier

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH JAN. 1920

STATIONS,	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (27th)	66.9	57.2	96	0.32	4.94	—2.20
Jask	75.5	60.1	89	—	4.78	+2.44
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	75.6	64.8	79	—	0.25	—1.77
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.9	45.5	62	—	1.62	+0 04
Rawalpindi	62.7	38.0	94	—	3.69	+0.13
Lahore	68.8	42.4	80	—	1.67	+0.22
Hissar	70.5	38.1	75	—	1.27	+0.24
Ambala	69.6	43.2	83	—	2.78	—0.10
Delhi	70.0	46.8	61	—	1.03	—0.43
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	73.4	45.1	57	—	0.49	—0.24
Mainpuri	72.2	43.0	64	—	0.55	—0.25
Jhansi	74.1	45.2	58	—	0.68	—0.28
Cawnpore	72.0	47.8	66	—	0.10	—1.02
Allahabad	74.1	43.2	55	—	0.05	—1.26
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	74.1	41.8	57	—	0.39	—0.08
Karachi	73.0	54.6	74	—	0.23	—0.42
Jaipur	70.6	40.0	71	—	2.10	+1.37
Kotah	73.3	41.8	54	—	1.96	+1.17
Mount Abu	74.6	48.2	61	—	1.77	+1.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA	69.4	50.9	28	—	0.63	+0.05
WEST—						
Bhuj	73.8	45.5	58	—	0	—0.16
Dwarka	70.7	55.7	71	—	0.53	+0.43
Veraval	81.6	59.4	56	—	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	84.1	49.4	47	—	2.05	+1.77
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	49.2	43	—	3.54	+3.27
Surat	86.7	59.1	62	—	3.78	+3.46
Ahmedabad	84.8	55.0	53	—	1.39	+1.19
Deesa	84.7	46.8	36	—	0.03	—0.23
Neemuch	75.7	43.2	50	—	3.07	+2.52
Indore	77.3	45.6	47	—	4.29	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	76.3	44.7	68	—	1.08	—0.41
Saugor	75.2	48.6	42	—	0.69	—0.80
Hosangabad	78.5	46.0	77	—	3.68	+2.89
Khandwa	82.2	48.6	79	—	6.60	+6.58
Akola	87.2	51.5	51	—	1.71	+0.26
Amraoti	85.8	56.3	86	—	2.91	+1.48
Nagpur	84.7	53.7	49	—	0.88	—0.80
Chanda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raipur	83.6	55.1	62	—	0	—0.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.8	70.5	73	—	1.17	+0.59
Ratnagiri	93.3	73.3	55	—	0.73	—0.19
Marmugoa	86.6	74.5	68	—	3.91	+2.70
Karwar	88.7	72.0	94	—	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	—	53.2	53	—	1.82	+0.87
Ahmednagar	85.1	52.9	52	—	4.13	+2.91
Poona	88.0	56.2	62	—	2.53	+1.42
Sholapur	88.6	57.9	89	—	2.79	+1.27
Bijapur	84.6	62.3	64	—	2.49	+1.29
Belgaum	82.6	60.3	53	—	2.57	+0.64
Aurangabad	84.3	55.5	98	—	9.14	+1.94
Nizamabad(Indur)	80.5	57.1	41	—	1.17	+1.00
Hyderabd	82.6	59.2	52	—	8.91	+7.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.3	75.9	73	—	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	88.4	73.5	90	1.07	19.35	+13.01
Cochin	87.5	72.9	72	—	19.59	+11.11
Colombo	86.2	71.9	97	—	20.38	—1.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.7	69.1	10	—	11.58	+5.29
Bellary	89.5	64.6	67	—	6.51	+4.05
Cuddapah	88.1	64.0	77	—	9.46	+4.91
Madras	85.4	70.4	90	—	26.94	+6.62
Bangalore	79.3	62.0	84	—	7.02	+3.66
Coimbatore	88.5	67.1	38	—	6.48	+1.51
Trichinopoly	89.6	71.2	82	—	21.96	+13.67
Negapatam	83.5	71.0	84	—	53.45	+32.22

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th January, 1910 was 30.140 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.12 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Wed.	28	m	3	22	25	9	18	m	9	6	17	6
			4	3a	26	10		9	2a	19	6
Thu.	29	m	0	1	25	4	29	m	10	2	17	7
		m	5	28	25	6		10	5a	20	8
Fri.	30		7	18a	25	11	30		0	27a	17	9
Sat.	31	m	6	49	25	5	31	m	1	24	21	3
	Feb.		8	45a	27	1	Feb.		1	43a	16	8
Sun.	1	m	9	14	25	9	1	m	2	48	20	5
Mon.	2	m	9	2	26	8	2	m	7	44	17	6
			2	32a	28	2			7	34a	17	4
Tues	3	m	10	22	27	4	3	m	4	37	18	2
			11	12a	29	11			4	26a	14	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan	28 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	7h. 15m	Sunset	6h. 29m.
"	29 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 30m.
"	30 (Friday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 29m.
"	31 (Saturday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 31m.
Feb	1 (Sunday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 3.m.
"	2 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6a. 28m.
"	3 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 13m	"	6h. 33m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	24-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-8m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8-8m. p.m.

A new system has been introduced this year into the Excise vend of the Dacca district and the Bengal fixed fee system will be put into practice from April. Already, among others, sixteen graduates and undergraduates have been given license for excise shops.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.cConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizerine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/30
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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UNION STEEL Co.

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Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vivi), (b) Sadroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mukati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON BILL-COLLECTOR

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)
and a common jury.)

Emperor v. (1) Shivdayal Sitaram, (2) Murli Tushar.

In this case the first accused was charged that he, on or about the 15th November being a servant in the employ of Badrinarayan Rampratap and in such capacity entrusted with Rs. 15,000 committed criminal breach of trust with respect to the said property, and the second accused was charged with having aided and abetted No. 1 in the commission of the said offence.

Briefly the case against the accused was that accused No. 1 was employed in the firm of Badrinarayan Rampratap as a bill collector. He had been recommended by one Harihardat to the firm. On 19th of November last the firm of Badrinarayan was in need of a sum of Rs. 15,000; so Jamnadas, the Munim of the firm made inquiries from one Ranglal Manraj of the firm of Joharmal Nurmal whether he could accommodate them to the extent of Rs. 15,000. Ranglal promised to accommodate them as requested. The firm of Joharmal Nurmal was situated in the same building as the firm of Badrinarayan at Kalbadevi. The accused No. 1 was present when Jamnadas spoke to Ranglal about the money. At about 5 p.m. Ranglal gave Jamnadas a chit addressed to the firm of Shamaldas Gyanchand. The firm of Shamaldas Gyanchand was situated at a short distance. About 6 p.m. Jamnadas gave the chit to accused No. 1 and asked him to bring Rs. 15,000 from the firm of Shamaldas Gyanchand. As the accused failed to return with the money, Jamnadas sent one Rameshwar to make inquiries at the firm of Shamaldas. It appeared that the Munim of Shamaldas Gyanchand had paid Rs. 15,000 to accused No. 1 and the accused had left with the money Jamnadas accompanied by Harihardat went in such of the accused, but could not find him. Subsequently they learnt that accused No. 2, who was on the service of another firm was also missing. The two accused were subsequently traced to Surat and other place. They were eventually arrested at a place in the United Provinces.

Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the prosecution.

The first accused in has statement before the Court said that it was a false case got up against him. He was innocent. The second accused said he had simply accompanied the first accused. He had no knowledge that the money was stolen.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against No. 1, and of guilty against No. 2 by 6 to 3. They recommended No. 2 to mercy.

His Lordship, accepting the verdicts, sentenced accused No. 1 to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF BARBERS' WATAN RIGHTS.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Sitaram Ganu Rant vs. Babu Balu Kadam.

(Before Justice Shah and Crump).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, who reversed the decree of the Joint Subordinate Judge of Chiplun.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of Justice Shah:—

The plaintiffs in this case claimed to be the vatandar barbers of Velaneshwar and five other adjoining villages and as such claimed the exclusive right to officiate as barbers on ceremonial occasions in those villages. They sued the defendant for an injunction and damage in consequence of his having rendered services as a barber in some ceremonial occasion to certain Bhandaris on the 11th March 1915.

The defendant denied the exclusive right of plaintiffs to officiate on all ceremonial occasions and claimed to be a vatandar barber himself in the said villages.

The trial Court found all the issues except one relating to injunction in favour of the plaintiffs, and passed a decree in their favour for damages.

The defendant appealed to the District Court and the plaintiffs filed cross-objections. The learned Assistant Judge who heard the appeal held that the suit was maintainable and that the plaintiffs to be vatandar barbers. He held, however, that the expression "vatandar barbers" did not carry with it any rights and that the plaintiffs had no right to require the Bhandaris to get the kashaura done by them and that the defendant was not liable for damages. He purported to follow the test laid down in Muhammad Yusub vs. Sayed Ahmed appendix at (1 B. H. C. R. p. XXXVII). The plaintiffs' suit was accordingly dismissed.

The plaintiffs have appealed to this Court, and it is urged on their behalf that on the finding of the lower Appellate Court the plaintiffs' claim for damages ought to be allowed, that the observations in Mahomed Yusub vs. Sayed.

Ahmed have not been properly understood by the lower Appellate Court, that the office of a village barber is useful to the village community, that like a village Joshi, a village barber may acquire certain customary right to perform services as a barber on ceremonial occasions and that such a barber would be entitled to the customary, though not necessarily fixed fees from another barber, who has no right to perform similar services in the said villages and who has deprived the vatandar barber of his usual fees by officiating to his detriment.

On behalf of the respondent it is urged that such a right is incapable of acquisition by custom, that the reason underlying the decisions relating to a village joshi cannot apply and ought not to be applied to a village barber that the payments made on ceremonial occasions to the barber are mere gratuities and not fixed fees, and that the test laid down in Muhammad Yusub's case has been correctly applied by the lowtr Appellate Court.

Apart from the findings of fact recorded by the lower Appellate Court the respondent's contentions would have considerable force. In the present case it is found that the plaintiffs are vatandar barbers, and that the defendant is not a vatandar barber though he claimed to be one, in respect of the villages in question. The lower appellate Court observes that the conclusion from the whole evidence is that it is customary to recognise the right of a vatandar barber to do service for his customers. The finding derives considerable support from the defenceraised by the defendant that he himself had such a right in common with the plaintiffs. I do not see any sufficient reason not to accept this finding. On the basis of this finding, it is difficult to distinguish the case of a village barber from that of a village joshi. The right of a village joshi to officiate and to receive the customary dues on all ceremonial occasions has been recognoised in this Presidency (See Vithal vs. Anant 11 Bom. H. C. R. p. 6 and Raja vs. Krishnabhat I. L. R. Bom. p. 232). It is true that the right of a village barber has not been similarly affirmed in any reported case. The learned pleaders in the case have not been able to draw our attention to any precedent in favour of such recognition, and I am not aware of any. It is quite possible that the vatandar barbers with a right to officiate do not exist in the Presidency to the same extent as the hereditary village joshis, and that may be a possible explanation of the absence of any precedent on the point. However that may be, we have to consider the question on its own merits.

A CUSTOMARY RIGHT.

In view of the finding that the plaintiffs are entitled to officiate on ceremonial occasions by custom, I do not see any sufficient ground to refuse to recognise their right. It is a customary right, which is not in any sense opposed to public policy, and it is not suggested in the argument that it is opposed to public policy. It is not unreasonable; and a barber is one of the recognised village community. It may be that he services are not religious in the sense that a village joshi's services are. But the services of a barber may be essential on ceremonial occasions, and may form part of the religious ceremonies taken as a whole. I am, therefore, of opinion that there is no sufficient reason not to give effect to the finding of the lower Appellate Court.

I am unable to agree with the lower Appellate Court that the payments made by the barber for his services on ceremonial occasions are mere gratutities. They are customary payments for services though they may not be fixed. As pointed out in Vithal vs. Anant they need not be fixed. They may vary within certain limits, which though not defined are usually well understood and recognised.

The trial Court refused to grant any injunction, but allowed relief to the plaintiffs on the lines accepted in the decisions relating to the village joshi. I think that under the circumstances that was the proper decree.

I would, therefore reverse the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restore that of the trial Court with costs in this Court on the respondent.

Each party to bear his own costs in the lower Appellate Court.

Mr. D. S. Varde for the appellant.
Mr K. N. Koyaji for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION.

347-18—Mulla & M, Vallubhdas Ranji v. Devji Sheodas Patel, Mulji & Th.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

738-19—Mulla & M, Messrs. Kothaya Karch Balrajiya a firm v. Messrs Vistoram Dhamji a firm & anr, Payne & Co., Ard H D and Co., Part heard.

1467-19—Mehta D and L, Gordhandas Kalyanji v. Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Dulash and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1183-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R. Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co. Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

501-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Narondas Manoredas a firm v. Messrs. Ayab Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ard H D & Co., For postponement.

735-19—Malvi M R & Co., Govindas Tulsidas a firm v. Chandulal Mannilal a firm Bhemji & Co.

1279-19—Ard H D & Co., Narandas Morarji v Ramdas Devji a firm, Mulla & M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL

193-15—In Person, Gangabai widow v. Vithal Manohar Chawan & anr, Mehta D & L, In Person.

412-19—Jam R & D, Tullsiram Jagatram a firm v. Narandas Sukhdeodas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1981-19—Malvi M R & Co., Lala Gangashahai Khabram v. M Nagarseth & Sons a firm, Daph F & D.

170-91—Mehta D & L, Gulam Hasein Habib & Co. a firm v. Jessa Bhaloo Walji, Captain & V.

1969-19—In Person, Vithaldas Parbhudas a firm v. Javeri Kothare & Co. a firm & anr, Bhai K & G, Agst 2nd Deft. As per J O d, 9-1-20.

1787-18—Motichand & D, Narotam Motichand a firm v. Gurudatsing Bhagwansing a firm, Daph F & D.

3357-19—Merwanji K & Co., Yusoofally Noorbhoy v. Khimji Kalyan, Kanga & S.

FOE EXPAR E DECREE.

2161-19—Malvi M R & Co., Devchand Moolji Choksi v. M S Jeevabhoy & Co.

2666-19—Ragh N & Co., Sheavux Khanbatta v. Messrs. Bird & Co. a firm, Craigie B & C, Part heard.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

1333-19—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Goculdas Piraji a firm v. Messrs Manilal Motilal a firm, Motichand & D, Not to be Called until 29-1-20.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELEMINARY ISSUE.

1560-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-18—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji, N C Dalal.

2468-19—Unwalla P & P. Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kisandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3096-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.

3236-19—Trabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Dragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Moolji & Co. a firm v. The Connaught Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.

2721-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadelal a firm v. Balmakundji Parampsukhdas a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1911-19—Amin & D, Devchand Vakhatchand firm v. Sha Babaldas Dalsukhbhai & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 28.

S. S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, Jan. 25.
S. S. Waroonga, Pallett, Busreh, Jan. 21.
S. S. Wakamatsu Maru, Mitsuaka, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Port Said, Jan. 9.
S. S. Garada, Kinnear, Sunderland, Dec. 14.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Karapara, Downing, Durban, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Waroonga for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 559 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 45 cabin and 366 deck passengers, which port she had left on 25th instant.

S. S. Wakamatsu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakamatsu Maru, 1,664 tons, Captain H. Mitsuaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Waroonga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Waroonga, 2,339 tons, Captain G. B. Pallett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 103 deck passengers, which port she had left on 9th instant.

S. S. Garada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Garada, 3,218 tons, Captain A. D. Kinnear, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland via Middlesbrough, London, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with a general cargo and 4 saloon passengers, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S. S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karapara, 3,721 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 28th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Colcharia	NF	NF	M M & Co
B Dotch Ganoa			M Italiana
D E Iechia	Genoa	NF	M Italiana
E Bashayan	NF	J. Mackintosh	& Co
G Vengmere Mauritious	NF		D. Khandwala & Co
K Ferrara	Ahadan	NF	S W & Co
M Purnea	NF	NF	M M & Co
M Kalyan	NF	NF	M M & Co
P Cooeyanna	Busra	31-1-20	M M & Co
P Conkuara	Busra	NF	M M & Co
Q Bamora	Karachi	23-1-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	NF	NF	K N & Co
Kaveri	NF	NF	K N & Co
Babadurl Karachi		27 1-20	K N & Co
uba Bhavnagar		23-1-20	K N & Co
Sabarmati			

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Inverness	Dunkirk	NF	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Tees budge	Hull	1-2-20	W & A Graham & Co
8 V/D Gennu Maru	Kobe	30-1-20	O S K
6 Jerkiene	New York	30-1-20	J Finlay & Co
7 City of Chester	Rangoon	30-1-20	K N & Co
8 Ganges Maru	Kobe	31-1-20	O S Kaisha
9 Hwah Wu	Kobe	NF	Y Kaisha
10 Circassia	Liverpool	31-1-20	W & A G & Co
11 Rhodesian	NF	NF	T M & Co
15 Lhasa	Karachi	29-1-20	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Quernuba		NF	M M & Co
6 Lanka / Saraswati		NF	B B Cotton
11 Hungaria	Triest		Lloyd Triestino
17 Hunteend		WN	Wigham Co
B P Station		AF	Vasna M M & Co
1 Syll	NF	NF	M M & Co
4 Morvada	London	28-2-20	M & Co
3 Nagpur	U. Kingdom	28-2-20	T M & Co
4 Kamparia	NF	29-1-20	M M & Co
5 Lanka	NF	NF	B B Colla & Co
6 Cuttack / Saraswati	Liverpool	27-1-20	K N & Co
8 City of York	NF	31-1-20	J F & Co
10 Okara	Busra	24-1-20	M M & Co
11 Silvania	Antwerp	3-2-20	M M & Co
2 Sumati Homi	NF	NF	B B Colla & Co
12 Parvati	NF	NF	B B Colla & Co
13 Violet	NF	NF	Co
13 Giovanni	Port Said	27-1-20	King King & Co
15 Banca	NF	NF	M M & Co
15 Prognatince	NF	25-1-20	T M & Co
17 Chupra	NF	NF	M M & Co
B P Station			
Dulcria	NF	NF	DEIM

HARBOUR WALL.

Jraro	NF	NF	B Dawood Kaj
Kowelt	NF	NF	T M & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 28.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. & B. Stern; 341 bales wool, Esmail Dossa & Co.; 35 bales wool, D. Kundamull; 41 bales wool, R. Samratmal; 60 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 106 bales wool, Lyon, Lord & Co.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—3,060 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—210 cwts. connosleams, Shamji Chafsey & Co.

S. S. Marwada for London:—157 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook & Son; 160 cwts. kajoonuts, Shamji Pasoo & Co.; 5 cases Grostles, C. Uttamchand; 1 bale woollen carpet, Khemchand & Bhulchand.

S. S. Marwada for Gebraltar:—3 bales cotton carpet, D. Chelaram.

S. S. Nerwana for Hull:—300 cwts. myrabolam, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

IMPORT.

Jan. 27.

S. S. Aungban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.:—14,88,348 i. galls, 2,000 cases kerosine oil; 950 cks, 2,075 cases, 4 610 d/s lub oil; 43 pices block tin, 186 pieces lead slabs, 143 cases, 839 bdls gunny shells.

S. S. Chakdara from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—6 cases, 587 bkts wet dales; 2 cases, 120 bkts c. dales, 550 bkts k. dales.

S. S. Casses from Pheladephia, Agents W. & A. Graham & Co.:—6,185 tons refined petrol cumin bulk.

S. S. Chupra from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—483 bkts, 1,631 cases w. dales; 101 bars pig lead; 34 bags maghat; 33 bags alsnond; 53 bags quince seed; 167 bales skin; 24 bales cow hides; 2 cases aniline dye.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analyesist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 8-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

Address:—
Janmashtami Building,
opp. Cama Baug,
Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

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Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and attractiveness.

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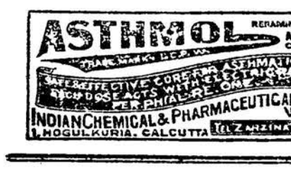

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BABIES FRANCIS.

"The Talk of the Neighbourhood"

Dear Sirs, Wallingford, Berkshire.

I think it is only right to let you know how my two boys (twins) have thrived on your food. They are the talk of the neighbourhood for their size and strength. At 18 months they both weighed considerably over two stone. They still continue to take Virol after each meal.

I take Virol myself when I am run down, as I find it very beneficial. It was also prescribed for me at the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, where they always have it "on Tap."

Yours faithfully, C. FRANCIS.

VIROL

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

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The cup to delight
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To refresh and rejoice
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LATEST CABLES

PRINCE OF WALES.

LUNCHEON AT AUSTRALASIAN CLUB

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

The Australasian Luncheon Club to-day entertained the Prince of Wales. Mr. Andrew Fisher said that a visit of the Prince would have greater effect on the most distant parts of the Empire than anything he had yet done. The Prince would receive a most hearty welcome to Australia. His visit would be an emblem of the fact that the Empire was impregnable and its strength would be used in the ways of justice.

Mr. Mackenzie, on behalf of New Zealand, assured the Prince of the warmth of welcome awaiting him. Mr. Mackenzie suggested that the time had come for the initiation of some great movement to link up the various associations to provide a meeting place for the overseas representative in London. (Cheers.)

Before calling on the Prince to reply, the Chairman remarked that the Prince was only following in the footsteps of the King who had visited the Dominion to open the Commonwealth Parliament.

PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The Prince, rising to reply, was received with prolonged cheering and the Australian yell. He said he was looking forward with intense interest to his next voyage and to the wonderful things he was going to see in Australia and New Zealand, but apart from that he wanted to see the peoples of the two Dominions. He had been closely associated with the Australian corps and New Zealand division during the past five years. He first saw them in Egypt after their Gallipoli exploits. He next saw them in France on the Somme and a few months ago he saw them in Belgium. It was, therefore, impossible for him in any way to be a stranger when he got to Australia and New Zealand. (Applause.) He was particularly looking forward to seeing as many returned Australian and New Zealand soldiers as he could. He could never forget that they had always described him as one of themselves by the description of ('digger'), (laughter and applause), a compliment which he very much appreciated and of which he felt very proud. Continuing, the Prince said:—"I know your soldiers and through them I feel that I know, Australians and New Zealanders" The Prince cordially supported Mr. Mackenzie's suggestion for a club in London for the Dominion representatives. The Prince concluded by alluding to the inference of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Mackenzie that his visit would do good, adding: "I can assure you that it is going to do me enormous amount of good." (Loud Cheers.)

MR. AMERY.

Mr. Amery, proposing Mr. Fisher's health, eulogised the latter's services. Then, addressing the Prince, Mr. Amery said:—"You will be at home in a sense. You will meet old comrades and old 'diggers' and I believe that you will come away from these great Dominions as you did from Canada, infected with the same confident spirit and with the same national enthusiasm which they feel to you. You came from Canada a Canadian and I believe you will come back an Australian and a New Zealander as well. (Cheers.) Wherever the Union Jack flies, there the Crown and those who so worthily represent it are at home in the hearts of everybody." (Cheers.)

The company included Mr. Branckenberg of South Africa, Sir Hugh Bray of India, Sir Alexander Godley of New Zealand, Sir Thomas Robinson of Queensland, Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir John Pender.

SHANTUNG.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

TOKIO.—In the course of the declaration of policy before the Imperial Diet, count Uchida, Foreign Minister, reaffirmed in connection with the Shantung question Japan's determination to restore the the leased territory of Kiauchau to China, while the Shantung railway will be worked under joint enterprise in accordance with the Cino-Japanese agreement of 1913. He pointed out that Japan was ready to render China financial aid, provided that assistance would not be used to foment conflict between the north and the South. The Minister emphasised Japan's earnest desire to see the reconciliation of north and south. Respecting the situation in Siberia, the Minister said, that Japan had despatched half a division to reinforce her guards along the Siberian railway Finally he emphasised Japan's desire for universal peace and international co-operation, and her determination that right and justice should be the guiding principles in her dealings with other nations.

EX-KAISER'S EXTRADITION.

HOLLAND'S GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

BERLIN.—A semi-official statement from the Hague says, that Holland in replying to the allied request for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, points out that the obligations devolving upon Germany under article 228 of the Treaty cannot be cited as a determining duty of Holland who was not a party to the Treaty. Holland, therefore, can at present only recognise the obligation imposed by the constitutional laws of the Netherland. Neither the constitution nor tradition permits the Government to accede to the allied request, as the constitution and tradition have always made the Netherlands an asylum for all who have been victims of international conflicts. Holland cannot therefore deny to the ex-Kaiser these advantages. Justice and national honour are opposed to such a procedure. The Dutch people cannot betray the confidence of thos who trusted themselves to its free institutions.

MR. MONTAGU.

UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

Mr. Montagu has begun a short course of medical treatment. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher is undertaking ministerial supervision of the work of the India Office in the meanwhile.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON.

DUE TO INSUFFICIENT RICE SUPPLY AND ADDITIONAL CHARGE,

COLOMBO, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of the Ceylon Indian Association wires—

The Ceylon Indian Association representing 800,000 Indians in Ceylon expressing dissatisfaction at the insufficient supply of rice allotted to Ceylon, submits that excessive price of rice by the increase of ten rupees per bag charged by the Indian Government has caused great hardship, and severe diestress in the island, specially among the labour population mostly Indians, and earnestly prays his Excellency, by sympathetic and timely intervention, to grant immediate relief by abolishing the additional charge recently imposed and to permit the export of rice from South India and Bengal as before.

IMPROVED LIGHTING OF ESPLANADE ROAD.

STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when consideration was give to a letter from the Municipal Commissione stating that it was intended to complete th lighting of Hornby Road by high pressure gas lamps and to extend this improved lighting along Esplanade Road and Mayo Road to Bandstand. The Gas Company had submitted estimates for Rs. 33,200, and the sanction of the Standing Committee was asked for the expenditure of that amount, with view to proceeding with the work.

The approval of the Committee was given, subject to the sanction of the Corporation.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is my painful duty to announce to the public that the statement which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 23rd instant, regarding the Physical Culture Exhibition at the Empire Theatre, that I was a pupil of Prof. Noel, is uncorrect and I did not have any course of Physical Culture under him. The point to be made clear is that I entered his Institute as an outsider only a month ago *for the past competition*. And practised there, as the propretor had announced that he would allow the free use of his gymnasium to the competed.

I wish you will kindly correct the misstatement and oblige.—Yours, etc.,
D. K. MEHTA.

LATE MR. RATANSI MOOLJI.

Mr. Ratansi Moolji who died at Rajkote at the age of 71 on Monday last was a well-known Bhatia merchant of Bombay and a leader of the Bhatia community. He made his mark in the freight market of Bombay and had as his partners several prominent European merchants. He gave large sums for many charitable institutions in Bombay, Rajkot, and elsewhere, chief among which, may be mentioned: the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage in Bombay, which came into being chiefly by his large contribution; a charitable dispensary at Bazargali Street, Bombay; Sanatorium at Fort, Bombay and at Rajkote; dharamsalas at Dwarka, Rajkote and Cutch Mandvi; and also a girls' school.

The Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage with all its departments was closed on the 26th instant and will remain so for two days more—in honour of the lamented death of its founder Sheth Ruttonsee Mulji J. P. who twenty years ago founded this Institution and has since then helped and nourished it with great sacrifice of time and money which he gave in great amount unstintingly.

ALI BROTHERS AT LUCKNOW

CITIZEN'S WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

There was an enormous gathering at Rifah-I-am yesterday at 5 p.m. to welcome Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, who arrived in Lucknow at 1, p.m. The route from the Charbagh station to Imenabagh was decorated with flags.

AGRA VISIT ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, Jan. 28.

The Ali Brothers for whose visit elaborate preparations had been made have abandoned their visit to Agra for the present.

BOMBAY'S GUESTS.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, President Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

"Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari who stopped cow-killing this year at Firangi Mahal, Lucknow, and Ali brothers, who took great pains in getting the resolutions, recommending all Mahomedans to refrain from killing cows on Bakri-Id Day and in the holy places of the Hindus, passed in the Amritsar Sessions of the All-India Muslim League, are to arrive in Bombay, on Thursday, the 29th instant. They have got the feelings of the Hindus respected by getting this resolution adopted, and hence it is thought necessary to arrange their public reception.

"I, on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League, request the public to offer a warm welcome to these leaders of the Mahomedan community.

"They will be garlanded, on behalf of the League, in front of its office at 309, Shaik Memon Street."

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE BOMBAY

The Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay has issued invitations to attend the station to accord the visitors a warm welcome.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay requests all the National Volunteer Corps to be present in their full respective uniforms to-day at Bori Bunder Station at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

ADDRESS TO ALI BROTHERS.

It is arranged by the Anjumane-Ziaul Islam to give an address to His Holiness Moulana Abdul Bari Saheb and Ali Brothers to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.) in the Chhota Kabrastan, Corner of Grant Road. The public is requested to attend and show their feeling towards these who have sacrificed their everything in the cause of the motherland.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Victoria Terminus station to join the reception in honour of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali

LAWN TENNIS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

At the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day, there were six matches down for decision, one in Ladies' singles, two in Men's singles, two in Men's double sand one in Mixed doubles. Of these, the match in Ladies' singles fell off. Of the rest, the match between Hechte and Hosie on one side and Brough and Whitney on the other, proved attractive. Others produced poor games The following are the results:—

Ladies' Singles:—Miss Bailey beat Mrs. F. Walker (scratched).

Men's singles:—Shimidzu beat Carey-Morgan (6—0, 6—0).

Iyer beat Hensley (6—4, 6—3).

Mixed doubles:—Shimidzu and Mrs. Keay beat Stowe and Mrs. Marten (6—3, 6—3).

Men's doubles:—Megata and Koike beat Gregory and Gregory (6—2, 6—4).

Hechte and Hosie beat Brough and Whitney (6—3, 7—9, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SPORTS TOURNAMENTS.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Sports and Games Tournaments came to a close, on Monday, the 26th instant, when He Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd was good enough to come from Bombay to distribute the prizes to various winners.

Her Excellency arrived punctually at 4-30 p.m. and after some of the members of the Committee had been presented to her a group photograph was taken. Thence she proceeded to the pavilion from where she witnessed about 30 different varieties of Indian games which proved of great interest to all and came as a novel surprise to many who had no idea that such Indian games existed and of the physical values attached to them. After an interval for tea Her Excellency distributed all the cups and medals to about 200 winners and it was a pleasure to see the happy faces and the joyous gathering of girls of all ages all around. About 4,000 to 5,000 women and girls were present for the occasion which proved a great attraction to all of every community. Soon after 5-30, Her Excellency left the grounds amidst the cheers of all present. The keen interest she showed in thus coming all the way from Bombay to be present on this occasion was much appreciated by one and all and it was felt that the success of this pioneer movement was ensured for all time by this happy inauguration of it under Her Excellency Lady Lloyd's patronage.

MADRAS TRAM STRIKE.

MEN'S DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(Delayed in transmission.)
MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The tramway strikers held a meeting last night, at the Tramway Union premises and met again this morning. It is expected that there will be another interview with the management of the Company. The position up to now is unchanged. It is understood that at a meeting of the workmen held this morning, the deputation selected last night formulated certain revised demands and submitted them to the authorities. The conditions, upon which the men are willing to resume work, are that they should be given an all-round increase of two annas in the rupee per mensem on their wages. The demand for compensation for dearness of grain has been reduced from four annas to two annas, and it is stated that the men are even prepared to forego this if the Company is prepared to supply them with good rice at 4 measures per rupee. With regard to the bonus for past services, it appears, the men have agreed to leave the matter in the hands of Company, but they insist on a bonus of one month's pay per annum to remain in the hands of Company as a sort of provision for the future to be paid to them when they retire or become incapaciated.

The statement telegraphed yesterday obtained from the men, that the Company is working at a loss of Rs. 13,000 is incorrect.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Kumarswami Chetty and Kamath representing the Tramway Mens Union, have addressed a lengthy letter to the Joint Secretaries the Madras Electric Tramway Company conveying the decision of the representative committee appointed by the Tramway Men's Union to consider the situation. The Committee after careful consideration, came to the decision that in the interests of both the company and employees it is advisable and necessary to work for a lasting settlement the outstanding disputes. Briefly state they ask that every workman must, without any difference, get an increase of two annas in the wages and an equal amount must be given to them as famine allowance until the market price of good rice comes to four measures per rupee, bonus of one month's pay for every year of service after five years of services, bonus to commence from January 1920; early opening of co-operative stores that had so long been promised; provision of huts and uniforms to flagmen; provision of water conveyance arrangements at various terminus and extension of facilities now allowed two of them to travel in each car. The men demand immediate enquiry into the case of one employee, who had been suspended without enquiry, as well as recent dismissals and request that one of the company's officers be deputed to inquire into all such complaints once a week. The men also consider the request for pay during the time they were on strike reasonable.

STRIKE WAGES.

The management, on perusing the demands, insisted the clauses demanding strike pay should be withdrawn. As the men were not agreeable. The management replied that unless this clause was withdrawn other demands will not be considered. The men hold the public meeting at Napiers Park, where Mr. Kamath explained the present situation and asked the men to be united and assured them that their determine front would in the long run compel the management to yield to their requests. He appealed to the members of sister Unions present at the premises not to take the hasty step of striking as a mark of sympathy and directed the tramway employees to form a standing committee for the purpose of continuing of the strike till the management yielded to their requests.

STRIKE INFECTION IN RANGOON.

WHARF MEN DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 28.

The wharf coolies employed by British India and other companies did not come to work on Monday morning till they were promised that their demands of higher wages would be considered.

ALUMINIUM LABOUR.

COMPANY REFUSES BOUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of Aluminium labour, held last evening a resolution was passed expressing disappointment at the refusal of the company to grant bonus and requesting reconsideration of the same.

"DONGRE HINDU CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION."

The final match of the above was played on Saturday and Sunday last between the Fort Vijaya C. C. and New Hindu C. C. on the Elphinstone C. C. ground. The Fort Vijaya scored 180 runs to which Messrs. S. M. Dalvi (Capt.), V. A. Dalvi, M. D. Pai, Bhatia and Kothari contributed 14, 49, 13, 33 and 26 while the New Hindus replied with 164 runs only to which Messrs. V. P. Date, K. G. Pardeshi, D. K. Telang (Capt), S. K. Divekar and M. M. Nadkarni added 65, 14, 20, 14, and 13. Thus the Fort Vijaya won by 16 runs only and got the championship for the shield this year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society Prize Distribution, Mahim, 5-30 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Arrival of Ali Brothers and Maulana Abdul Bari at Victoria Terminus 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Mails mor Lama Mombasa. Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane. Mosambique, be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer and unregistered correspondence for G. E. Africa.

The mail steamer "Khyber" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, passed Suez on Monday, the 25th instant.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

The 31st annual social gathering of the Grant College Hindu Social Union at Kagbi Bag (G. P. Tank), 1-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Ula via Dhanuskodi closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIUM.

DAVAR—In loving memory of J. E. Davar who departed this life on 29th July, 1919.
"Tis just six months ago to-day
Yes, we remember well
We stood beside your dying bed,
To bid you a long farewell.
Not dead, to us, we loved you well
Not lost, but gone before
You live with us in memory still
And will for ever more.
(Inserted by his nephew Bob)

DEATH.

GIBBONS.—On 28th January 1920 at "Silloo Avenue" Cirrus Avenue Byculla, Dr. Mrs. Effie Agatha Gibbons, of heart failure after a short illness. Aged 76 years. Funeral will leave the residence at 5 p.m. arriving at Sewree at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Friends will kindly accept this as the only intimation. Mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

"Great is her glory now
Boundless her joy above,
While on the bosom of the God
She rests in perfect love."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union per s.s. Ula via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th February, 1920.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A trip has been arranged to the Tata Hydraulic Power Station at Khapoli (via Karjat G. I. P. Railway) on Sunday next (1st February). The party will start from Victoria Terminus at 7-55 a.m., by Poona Express and will return by Poona Mail the same evening. Members intending to join should inform the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. Attari, Nagdevi St., by Saturday morning and be present at the station before the above time.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF GURUKUL MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Gurukul Mahavidyalaya at Jwalapur (Hardwar) famous seat of Sanskirt learning is going to celebrate its twelfth anniversary during the coming Holi holidays. In view of the fact that Pt. Satya Charan Shastri, (Bengal), Pt. Shiva Shanker Kavyatirtha (Behar) Pro. Manik Rao (Baroda) Pt. Sant Ram Cedaratna, (Punjab), Prof. Chandratriya (Fiweh) Dr. Lakshmi Datt (Agra), Pandits Murari Lal, Ganga Sharan, Chandra Ravi and several other scholars and lecturers have promised to join the function, and that a Religious Conference is also proposed to be held at which Rev. Franck of Roorkee and other prominent leaders are expected to be present. Vast preparations are being made and the anniversary promises to be a great success. All lovers of Sanskirt learning are invited to attend.

MACHINE MADE, BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets). Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 12 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

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No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia. Malformations of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining up notoriety far and wide.

Rs. 3-8 per oz. phial Rs bottle Rs. 22.

Mr. V. T Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 Rs. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN

WONDERFUL PILLS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 29, 1920.

A GREAT MOVEMENT.

It is a matter for satisfaction that Government have taken little time—little according to Secretariat standards—in issuing to the public the report of the working of co-operative societies in the Presidency for the year ending 31st March, 1919. The feature of the year wa the famine which clouded all progress during the period, and which affected the agricultural industry in most parts of the Presidency. It speaks well for the strength and vitality of the provincial co-operative organization that progress continued unchecked throughout the year, and that there were no serious failures brought on by famine or scarcity. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,390 to 1,737, their membership from 101.333 to 123,825, and their working capital from Rs. 71.99 lakhs to Rs. 83.60 lakhs. Instead of the famine leaving primary societies at the mercy of the central banks, the position of th societies with regard to local resources somewhat improved as depositors remained loyal and did not embarrass societies by withdrawing their aid. There was no perceptible falling off in the amount of recoveries effected and the arrears formed less than eight per cent of the total outstandings. Reference is made in the report to the grant of takavi loans to members of agricultural credit societies on a fairly liberal scale. It seems that, on the appearance of famine in the Presidency, the co-operative central financing agencies and the Department adopted a policy which, however, well-advised under the circumstances, was the reverse of being heroic. It was decided to withhold loans in dry tract famine areas for purposes other than the repayment of deposits and to leave members free to maintain themselves at famine works or on their own savings or on loans taken from sowcars and to borrow from Government for the digging of wells and the purchase of fodder. Thus at a time of crisis dependence on the sowcar or the Sirkar is still not a matter of the past as it should have been. This should afford serious food for thought to co-operators. The village co-operative credit society is admittedly better fitted to finance agriculturists than the money lender or the Revenue Department, and it should be the endeavour of all with a belief in the value of co-operative credit so to develop the organization as to transform the society into an efficient and business like village bank, providing adequate and timely finance not only in good years but in bad ones as well.

What are the measures necessary to secure this end? The chief of these is the organization of the central financing agencies themselves on a better basis. The local banks which have grown up in recent years have generally spread their operations over the whole of a district and are located at the district headquarters. The district town is, except for administrative purposes, too detached from the villages in distant talukas to be a suitable centre to serve the needs of co-operative finance. and the directorates of the banks which are composed generally of busy professional men are not very well fitted to carry on the business of agricultural banking, unacquainted as they naturally are, either with banking or with agriculture. The next difficulty is that the banks do not command resources enough to meet all the needs in respect of agricultural finance, including schemes of land improvement and well irrigation, and to enable societies to undertake any systematic attempt at the clearance of old debts. And more than the grievance of inadequate finance, the difficulties that ensue owing to the delays that occur before money is received are a matter of serious complaint. The existing banks, eleven in number and commanding an aggregate capital of Rs. 18 lakhs, have done all they could under the circumstances. But the policy has to be changed, and the future organization well planned so that the banks will cover small compact areas the needs of which they can meet fully and promptly, that they will have boards consisting of some men really interested in rural welfare and others possessing some knowledge of banking methods,—competent enough to know when to be cautious and when to take risks—and that they will, through their boards and otherwise, maintain constant touch with the borrowing institutions. ascertain their wants and remedy their defects. It is only then that real local interest in the movement will be created, adequate local capital tapped, and efficient local control ensured.

Paradoxical though it may seem the famine actually stimulated the demand for the development of various aspects of co-operation in different parts of the Presidency. In some places the help needed was financial, in others for jointly owned oil-engines and pumps, while the striking feature of the new enthusiasm for co-operation was the widespread demand for co-operative stores. The gross profiteering rampant throughout the Presidency, in the articles of daily consumption, prompted this demand. It is deplorable that the Co-operative Department and non-official workers had concentrated their energies so exclusively on problems on rural co-operative credit, that when this unique opportunity for a rapid and widespread extension of the co-operative organization presented itself they were unable to meet it, and the number of store societies increased only from 18 to 29. Mr. Ewbank attempts an explanation of the failure of co-operators to rise to the occasion. He observes that greater progress was impossible partly for the reason that "the difficulties of dealing with the problems arising from congested transport, food control, and commercial inexperience were too much, both for the promoters and for the small official staff; and partly because experience showed that progress was very difficult without some central wholesale co-operative agency in Bombay." It was to afford relief in the situation created partially by the control arrangements and the disorganization of railway traffic that people looked forward to the establishment of reliable, efficient and non-profiteering distributive agencies over which they could have some control and hence the existence of these factors hardly justifies the policy of inaction that was adopted. A more probable explanation is that the machinery of the Department is too inelastic to facilitate and promote the speedy development of an extensive trading organization. Mr. Ewbank, himself, seems to recognize this, for he says in another connection that as the important point in trade is to seize opportunities as they arise, trading is not easily susceptible to Government control and to strict rules. It is satisfactory, that the Registrar has already requested Government to permit the Department to release control over societies classed as stores and to leave them more freedom of action. The lack of a staff conversant with commercial matters and the absence of a wholesale purchasing agency cannot be deemed insurmountable difficulties and a substantial beginning should have been possible without the aid of either of these: but now that both these facilities have been secured it is hoped that the next annual review will record some striking achievements in the field of distributive co-operation. To the urban classes, who are consumers rather than producers, it is distributing co-operation that appeals most strongly, especially in times like the present when the middle-man is in a position to exploit consumers with impunity. Another problem affecting the welfare of the community for which co-operation has a solution to offer is housing. The housing difficulty has been acute in Bombay for over a decade, but it was only in 1914 that a solution of it on co-operative lines was even thought of. One co-partnership housing society was then started and an association formed to examine and to promote schemes of co-operative housing. The Association has done valuable propagandist work among sections of the English-knowing classes and has been instrumental in moving Government to allocate a sum of five lakhs of rupees to be utilized in making advances on favourable terms to housing societies. The direct outcome of the Association's efforts has, however, not been very considerable and so far only eight co-operative housing societies have been started in Bombay, five of which were registered during the year under report. The principle underlying the system of co-operative housing is admirable and with new areas of land brought under building in Bombay there is no reason why co-partnership societies should not be started in large numbers for all classes of the population. This solution of the housing problem has not yet attracted more than academic attention in other parts of the Presidency, but as overcrowding continues to grow apace in places like Ahmedabad, Karachi and Poona, it may be hoped that the community in general will resort to housebuilding for itself on co-operative lines rather than leave it to speculators and rack-renters to exploit the needs of the population in this respect.

One of the most noteworthy incidents of the year was the starting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. This is a propagandist body for promoting the spread of co-operation in all its aspects throughout the Presidency and for undertaking the training and education of co-operative workers. As a body seeking to represent co-operators in matters of policy, the Institute is bound to have a growing influence on the progress of the movement indirectly, if not directly. It does not seek to concern itself either with organization or supervision or with administration and audit. The present position in respect of the two former functions is rather anomalous. They are exercised partly by a body of non-official workers, known as honorary organizers, who are not connected organically with the Institute or with central financing agencies. Partly the functions are discharged by guaranteeing unions which, apart from a lack of personnel, are controlled neither by the Institute nor by financing agencies. Both agencies seem to derive their impetus and their inspiration from the Co-operative Department which, however, holds itself in no way responsible to the co-operative organization for their doings. Thus while devolution of powers is aimed at, what is achieved in practice is centralization of functions in the Department, and the result is a feeling of uncertainty and irresponsibility among official and non-official workers. It is to be hoped that in the interest of a rapid and healthy development of the movement this confusion will no longer be permitted to continue and some differentiation of functions based on clear principles be prescribed without delay. Since this Report was issued by Government, the services of Mr. Ewbank who has been in charge of the Department practically without a break for a period of eight years, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India. When Mr. Ewbank assumed charge in 1912, the co-operative movement in this Presidency was a negligible factor in the life of the people. It was looked upon as a fad and a craze promoted by Government and taken up by a few stray persons here and there who wished to stand well with Government. From the very outset of his career as Registrar, Mr. Ewbank threw himself heart and soul into the movement, preached it with the zeal of a believer, and by his fair-mindedness and frankness attracted to it a large number of persons with varied political beliefs, though he did not succeed in divesting the movement wholly of the atmosphere official patronage which is still attached to it. In spite, therefore, of the differences of opinion which Mr. Ewbank has had with co-operators, who are anxious to make the movement democratic in its working and constitution as it is in its aim, particularly at the time of the promulgation of some objectionable rules under the Act, there will be general regret among them at the removal to a different sphere of activity of a keen and enthusiastic worker in the cause.

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA.

The organisation of labour in Britain struck uneasy employers as symptoms that the country was, after all, going to the dogs. Mr. J. B. Petit's address as chairman of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference, contained many excellent ideas about the industrial prospects of the country and the co-operation of the State for the advancement of industries; but it was also distinguished by the primitive lament of employers regarding the combination and obduracy of labour. "Whatever you do" he appealed to his capitalist friends, "please do not fall within the clutches of Trade Unionism which is sapping the very foundations of European trades and industries." Mr. Petit being much wroth at the latter-day contumacy of workmen, as he might think it to be, denounced the attitude of labour, as a "peril to civilisation" and a "canker to trades and industries." We are surprised that an employer of the enlightenment of Mr. Petit should have appeared, like Mrs. Partington, to stem the tide of the consciousness of workmen, and tried to warn his brother-employers against what is the inevitable presage of industrial democracy in all countries. If employers can unite and confer together for the purpose of exacting maximum profits, it is surely open to workmen to consult their own interests and realise the premier-partnership they hold in the development of industries. Besides capital and organising skill, employers contribute nothing to the development of industries, and their claims should rightly be limited by those investments: such at least is the argument of labour against the contentions of old-world employers, who do not object to combination among themselves, but are curiously enough, indignant over the solidarity of workmen. How Mr. Petit in these circumstances, could be horror-struck at the "peril to civilisation," it is hard to understand. If leaders who urge the claims of the country to unfettered development, are inclined to dispute the rights of organised labour, British opinion, which is truly democratic, is likely to be appalled and alienated by the plutocratic pretensions of a few who would oppose the solidarity of labour in India. But the trend of opinion is far in advance of the archaic pretensions of a handful of employers. In principle, the resentment of employers is unfair and selfish. As to the practical results of such protestations, we may ask employers, what the live sections of the British public who sympathise with us, would think of the trustworthiness of advanced Indian opinion in the matter of increased responsibility, if we resent the self-realisation of labour and their organised claims for fair treatment, Happily for us, those who are indignant about the "peril to our civilisation" are as few and declining in number as they are unrepresentative in character.

Notes of the Day.

The Caucasian Story.

The story of the British expedition of two hundred thousand men to the Caucasus may in the end prove to be a cock an bull story. If it rests on the basis of the fact that the British have agreed to send only three instead of eleven battalions to the plebiscite areas, as originally arranged it is not worth much. The British decision not to enter the plebiscite areas in full military array is, perhaps, determined by the desire not to provoke the population unnecessarily. Moreover. Germany of late has shown a disposition to abide by the terms regarding plebisoite areas peacefully and therefore, there may not be any necessity of sending more forces than required. When such a rational explanation of apparently a simple thing is possible, no reliance need be placed in idle newspaper rumours. Whatever aggressive Poland may boast, it is not possible for Britain to undertake an expedition which may develop any time into a world-wide war without Parliamentary sanction, especially when th Premier is opposed to further commitments. The "Temps" itself does not place much reliance in the rumour. What the "Daily Express" says about the Caucasus army would be possible, only Mr. Churchill has to be the Premier but that day is still far off, as is evidenced by the latter's submitting to the superior wisdom of Mr. Lloyd George.

Primary Education in Poona.

A deadlock has come in the Poona Municipality on the question of free and compulsory education. Poona is known for its party spirit and immediately parties have arranged themselves on one side or the other, and the main point at issue is as usual, neglected. Mr. Lavate and others finding the provision for free and compulsory education of all children impracticable went to take up the question of primary education of boys first, leaving that of girls to follow. The other party, headed by Mr. Paranjpye, is against any such distinction and wants provision to be made for the education of girls as well as that of boys. And Mr. Paranjpye is right. We can play no waiting game regarding the education of girls in these days and the proper thing to do is to urge Government to make a higher grant rather than leave one half of the children uneducated. It is difficult however to approve of the tactics of Mr. Paranjpye's party in voting against the free and compulsory education of boys. Mr. Paranjpye's followers would like to have it for both boys and girls, or for none at all. There may be something in this "fighting" attitude, but we are decidedly against the new-fangled scheme of 3½ hours' education for the children of Poona. The idea is to reduce school-hours and have two shifts, and provide for the education of double the number of children without increasing the sum of expenditure. It is a fantastic proposal and such questionable economy is fatal to the proper development of education. If we are to have education, let us have something of the real article, and no glory lies in passing the children of Poona through the mill, for public exhibition.

A Better Way.

Mr. Karitkar can do one thing however. He might give up the idea of building a palace for his primary school. Government in a rare fit of generosity gave the Deccan Education Society a lakh and a quarter for the buildings of a *single* primary school. Apparently, the school buildings are to cost still more. With this amount at least twenty solid buildings can be constructed in different parts of Poona and the money may be placed at the disposal of the Poona Municipality with advantage, or the Society itself can start many primary schools all over Poona. The Poona Municipality should reserve an exhibition of internecine fighting for some more suitable occasion, and take up the question of free and compulsory education in right earnest by pooling all resources available.

"What a Sahib He Is!"

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer," after chronicling the visit of the Viceroy to Calcutta, discusses the condition of his Excellency:—

"So far as I can gather, the general view here is that the Viceroy is a very honest gentleman who has been somewhat badly treated by his colleague in the preparation of the Reforms Scheme, and who has not received the gratitude which was his due from the fickle and timorous Indian Moderates. His speech at the dinner given to him by the President and Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce created an excellent impression. Everyone felt, and many said, "What a sahib he is." His sincerity and the excellence of his intentions appealed to all. But somehow it is usually the case that the good man in adversity rarely gets his deserts. Nothing succeeds like success, and a Viceroy who goes about with a melancholy countenance and a tear in his voice may win sympathy but he can never attract support or create a following. If Lord Chelmsford had more confidence in himself or put on an air of having nothing to apologise for, the Calcutta business world would have taken him at his own estimate. As it was, he did not receive all the invitations which he expected and the manner in which he was received, though it was perfectly courteous, was not of the warmth that might have been."

We are sorry to read of the melancholy countenance and the tear in his Excellency's voice. That he never attracted support nor created a following, we knew; what a pity, that the writer has to melt with "the warmth that might have been"!

Dadar Mission School for the Blind.

It is not often that perseverance and determination are forthcoming to carry to fruition schemes which have humble beginnings. The Dadar Mission High School for the Blind, the opening ceremony of whose new building was performed the other day by Sir Stanley Reed, was started by an American lady during the famine of 1900 with a class of three children. Miss Millard the founder of the school, saw many children blind and many more becoming blind in that unfortunate year. She felt for these helpless children and set about giving them all help that she could to enable them to earn an independent living. She opened a class which was located in one room. From this room the increasing number of pupils moved to a house of three rooms and then to a small bungalow in which also they could not accommodate themselves after a time. Then they occupied two bungalows in Love Lane. And now to-day with the help of an American philanthropist who has given Rs. 30,600 and the trustees of the Wadia Charities, the authorities of the school have been able to erect a building of their own. The school is now in need of funds for its equipment. It deserves every help and the public of Bombay, we hope, will not fail to extend a helping hand to this institution. Sir Stanley Reed paid a deserving tribute to the work of Miss Millard who has worked for the last twenty years for the suffering blind.

Cruelties of Custom.

The self-immolation of Snehelita in Bengal awakened the people to the evils of the dowry system which make some marriages the reverse of the holy, voluntary contract they are conceived to be. A correspondent sends us the account of a marriage in the Jain community which we hope will be a signal to its leaders to fight for the cause of true womanhood and establish its rights to freedom against the atrocities of orthodoxy. In the State of Morvi, there is a village called Adarna, where one of the well-known citizens wanted recently to have his son married, in spite of his languishing health. For a long time his health was known to be feeble and declining, but a girl of twelve at Wankaner was selected as his bride the father of the boy refusing to take the opinion of medical advisers who tried to dissuade him. We are told that at the time of the ordained ceremony, the bridegroom was practically in a state of unconsciousness. After the rites of marriage, the patient was removed home where he, as expected, passed away. "I drop a tear" says our correspondent, "for that poor fellow, but showers of tears are insufficient, when I hear of the attitude taken by the father of the deceased towards this unfortunate girl." We do not know anything of the future of the girl, except that she is doomed to the extinction of widowhood which the orthodoxy of her new home imposes on her. When the bangles were broken as a sign of her widowhood, the girl, we are told, cried for her ornaments and asked if indeed she had reached the desolation of widowhood. To consider a girl a widow under such circumstances marks the high-handedness of crusted orthodoxy. What have the Jain community of Morvi to say to it?

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

LORD FRENCH ON THEIR ORIGIN.

MARTIAL LAW—LASTRESOURCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 28.

PARIS.—Interviewed by "Le Journal" Lord French said that all Irishmen must not be condemned because of the individuals who attempted to assassinate him. He attributed the principal cause of the trouble to the fact that emigration had stopped for five years and young men, having refused to serve their country, felt shame at their abstention and imagined that their exploits made them heroes, whereas, they were only braggarts. Order would be restored if Martial Law were proclaimed, but this should only be done as the last resource, because however leniently and efficaciously it was applied, it would leave a legacy of bad memories and irritation. A beginning should therefore be made by suppressing the instigators of the outrages. It was his duty to restore order in Ireland and he would not fail to do so.

INDIAN REFORM COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

PERSONNEL OF ITS OFFICE BEARERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

Lord Carmichael presided at the inaugural meeting of the Indian Reform Committee to support here the Indian Moderate Party. Mr. Samarth, who sails for Bombay on the 31st instant, explained the principles of the Moderate Party.

Mr. Montagu, writing from Paris, expressed hearty good wishes for the organisation and congratulated Mr. I. E. Cotton, Honorary Secretary, on obtaining personal guarantees of living and instructed interest in Indian development, which was one of India's first needs.

Lord Clwyd was appointed Chairman and Mr. Douglas Hall, Secretary.

The Committee includes Mr. T. J. Bennett, M.P., Sir John Rees, M.P., Captain W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Sir Michael Sadler, Sir Archdale Earle, Sir William Meyer and Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree. Offices are at 21, Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row.

The Committee will represent the Moderate view to the India Office, Parliament and the Press.

KAISER NOT TO BE EXTRADITED.

REFUSAL BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

THE HAGUE.—The Dutch Government has refused extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST DUTY.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD ON MAINTAINING CITIZEN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

MELBOURNE.—The Federal Government entertained General Birdwood and the Australian Generals at a dinner. General Birdwood responding to the toast of his health said that their first duty was to maintain well-trained citizen forces for defence, not defiance. New Zealand and Australia should work as one nation.

LIEUT COL. A. G. WEIGALL, M. P.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Weigall, M.P., has, it is announced, been appointed Governor of South Australia. This will cause a bye-election in the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

ASKED TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

It is stated that the Swindon Liberal Executive, has approached General Townshend with a view to his candidature for Parliament.

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT.

INDIAN PATROL AT TANTAH ATTACKED.

ONE NAIK KILLED AND TWO SEPOYS WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

CAIRO.—A large crowd attacked the Indian patrol at Tantah yesterday evening with bricks and revolvers killing a naik and wounding two sepoys. The troops fired, killing one of the attackers and seriosuly wounding two others.

DEJMAL PASHA RESIGNS.

TURKEY'S ALLEGED BREACHES OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Owing to General Milne reporting repeated breaches of armistice, the Allied High Commissioners have protested to the Government against the attitude of the Minister of War. Djemal Pasha and the Chief of the Staff have consequently both resigned.

MR. MONTAGU'S RETURN FROM PARIS.

TO TAKE REST FOR THREE WEEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

Mr. Montagu has returned from Paris. He is feeling the strain of exceptionally heavy work in the recent months, including the handling of the Government of India Act, and hopes to rest as far as possible for three weeks.

INSPECTION OF GERMAN PORTS.

BY INTER-ALLIED NAVAL MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

WILHELMSHAVEN.—The Inter-Allied Naval Mission to inspect the German ports and the manner in which the Germans have carried out the naval terms of the Peace Treaty, have arrived on board His Majesty's ship Malaya. They exhaustively inspected the yards and did the same at Heligoland. Admiral Charlton firmly pointed out that the treaty must be carried out literally. Eight battleships were found in a deplorable condition. The Commission has been everywhere respectfully received. It will proceed to Kiel and ultimately go to Berlin. The crews of the ships that were inspected, sang patriotic songs, but there were no incidents.

PASSENGERS FROM POWHATTAN TRANSFERRED.

THEIR SUFFERING FROM COLD AND ROUGH SEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

HALIFAX.—All passengers on board the Powhattan have been transferred without an accident. They suffered severely owing to cold and rough seas. They proceeded to New York.

INFLUENZA ON BOARD THE MELITA.

DEATH OF TWO MILITARY OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

A Plymouth telegram to the "Evening News" says that an outbreak of influenza occurred on board the transport Melita, Homeward bound from India, and Major General Henley (Hendley ?) and Lieut.-Col. Clarke, West Kents, died.

INFLUENZA IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

NEW YORK.—It is estimated that a thousand new cases of influenza were reported in New York City and over two thousand in Chicago yesterday, but the mortality rate has been reduced.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN IRKUTSK.

BOMBARDED BY SEMENOFF'S ARMOURED TRAINS.

ARMISTICE ARRANGED AFTER REGULAR BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

A Harbin message to "The Times" says that while the trains of the Allied missions were waiting at Irkutsk, during the negotiations between the opposing forces three of Semenoff's armoured trains arrived and bombarded the revolutionaries in the town. A regular battle ensued and the British Commissioners' car containing women, children and refugees was caught between the fires. Nobody was hurt and eventually an armistice was arranged.

BRUSH BETWEEN TROOPS AT POSALSAK.

UNPROVAKED ATTACK AN AMERICANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that as the result of an unprovoked attack on the American troops at Posolsak, Siberia, by Semenoff's troops five Russians have been killed and seven officers including a general captured. The American casualties were two killed and one wounded. Semenoff was not present.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CAUCASUS.

DESPATCH WAS NEVER CONTEMPLATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

With regard to the rumours which have been circulated, "The Times" learns that the despatch of a large British force to the Caucasus was never contemplated.

CABINET SPLIT ON RUSSIA PATCHED UP.

MR. CHURCHILL NOT TAKING ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Cabinet split on Russia has been patched up, Mr. Churchill not proposing to take any action not approved by Mr. Lloyd George.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 28.

An official statement which has been issued on behalf of the Prime Minister says there no truth in the suggestions, with reference the recent conferences in Paris, that Mr. Churchill or the General Staff advocated the despatch of the British troops to the Caucasus or any part of Russia.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR INDIAN NURSES.

SIR S. NAIR ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 28.

Lady Carmichael, to-day, presided over an influential meeting at Lady Minto's house in support of Lady Rogers' Indian nurses hostel fund. Sir Sankaran Nair said the hostel accommodation was essential if the status nursing profession for Indian ladies was to be sufficiently raised. Mrs. Montagu said they must be encouraged by the consideration of great traditions of English nursing which was now unequalled in the world and had been built up in little over half a century. She announced that £562 sterling had already been raised here, while various commercial houses had instructed their Indian branches to subscribe in India.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India contemplate creating a Department of Public Health.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

EN ROUT FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that Lala Lajpatrai has arrived in England from the United States *en route* for India.

RAJA SIR HARI SINGH OF KASHMIR.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

H. M. the King to-day received Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir.

DEATH OF DR. WARRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

The death of Dr. Warre, formerly a head of Eton, is announced.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Jan. 28.

The silver report says of Messrs. Montag & Co. sharp fall in the price on January 16 was due to the sale of considerable amount melted coin from abroad, but parity with New York, owing to weakness of exchange was so much higher that the market was buoyant. China has shown an interest, but the rising prices have hindered business that quarter.

THE PAISLEY ELECTION CONTEST.

MR. ASQUITH PREDICTS "BIG FIGHT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

Extraordinary interest is being displaye in Mr. Asquith's effort to re-enter th Commons via Paisley. That "we are in fo a big fight"—as the ex-Premier remarked his speech at Glasgow to-day—is evident from a study of the figures of the last election Since then Liberalism of which Mr. Asquith is the leading protagonist has certainly not shown any sign in the bye-elections of havin regained popular favour. Mr. Asquith ha a knotty opponent in Mr. Bignar who is "black-coat" Labourite. The question is, "Will the ex-Premier's personality and distinguished record enable him to retain Paisley for free Liberalism?" As at East Fife, the Unionist candidate Mr. Mackean is not officially supported by the Coalition. Unquestionably the Liberal Coalitionists are not desirous put a spoke in the wheel of their ex-Chief' return, while even many Coalition Unionist are not out of sympathy with the idea that he should participate once again in Parlia mentary life.

BOLSHEVIK CONCENTRATION ON POLISH FRONT.

EXPLOITING FOOD SCARCITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

News from Poland confirms the approachin concentration of Bolsheviks from differen sectors of the Polish front, and also that booty captured from Denikin is being used against the Poles. Meanwhile Bolsheviks ar announcing a propaganda offensive agains Poland, hoping to exploit the food scarcity provoking agrarian disturbances in th spring.

SECRET MARRIAGE OF DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

TO FORMER PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 29.

The Duchess of Westminster is secretly married to Captain James Lewis formerly of the Air Force. The couple met at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital in France. Captain Lewis is aged 30 years, and before the war was a member of Lloyd's. He was at one time the Duchesse's private secretary.

RESUME WORK.

FOR THE SAKE OF GOVERNOR'S PRESTIGE.

MR. BAPTISTA'S APPEAL TO WORKERS.

STRIKE IN A CRITICAL STAGE.

The mill strike continued yesterday, but happily the day passed off without any disturbance.

The employees of the R. I. M. Dockyard, the Mazagon Docks, the Port Trust workshop and Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co.'s workshops are still out. The men assembled at Mazagon when speeches were made asking them to hold out until their demands were granted. The strike of the men of the Burmah Oil Company's workshop at Sewri also continued yesterday. About fifty employees of the Standard Oil Company's workshop at Sewri refused to go in yesterday morning, but were subsequently persuaded to resume work. The employees of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's workshops waited upon the General Manager who heard their demands. Subsequently a notice was put up at both these workshops announcing an increase of 4 annas per day in the workmen's wages and a continuance of the allowance of 2 annas.

PORT TRUST WORKMEN'S REPRESENTATION.

The workmen of the Port Trust workshop yesterday sent a representation to the Chairman of the Trust, submitting that it was unreasonable to ask them to resume work before it was decided how far the Trust was prepared to concede their demands. A notice had been put up on the 19th by the Mechanical Superintendent announcing an increase of two annas per day owing to increased cost of foodstuffs, but they (the men) were not satisfied with this. They worked that day because they had already taken their tickets, but went out again as nothing more was promised. The representation further said it was but right that their grievances should be considered on their merits and a decision announced before they were asked to return to work. It concluded by expressing the men's readiness to return to work when their demands were granted and notified on the board at the workshop.

MASS MEETING AT PAREL.

MR. BAPTISTA'S APPEAL TO RESUME WORK.

A mass meeting of the cotton mill operatives was held yesterday in Mulji Seth's Wadi, Parel Road, Bombay, yesterday. Mr. J. Baptista presided, at the meeting which was attended by about 20,000 operatives. Among others present, besides the Chairman, were, Dr. M. B. Velkar. Dr. avarkar, Mr. Powar, Swami Govindanand, Mr. Jerajani and Mr. S. D. Navalkar

Mr. Baptista addressing the meeting said strike had now lasted for nearly a month and they had now entered upon most critical stage. Throughout they had behaved most admirably and he felt proud that the sons of India had conducted themselves even better than Englishmen. He prayed to God to bless them all for they had met there that day to take the final step. Upon their decision depended not only their daily bread, the textile industry of Bombay and the peace of the city, but even the prestige of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the representative in Bombay of His Majesty the King-Emperor. They had, therefore, a serious responsibility devolving upon them. Their decision would be watched and scanned throughout India and wired to England and possibly even to His Majesty Himself. He, therefore, beseeched them to acquit themselves like men. They were men not cattle; they were free men, not slaves. They were able to judge for themselves. His business was to guide them in arriving at a proper decision. They were the masters of their labour. No one had any right or any desire to coerce to resume work and no one had any right to prevent from resuming work if they were so inclined.

"ALL GO TO WORK OR NONE."

But his first advice to them was "All go to work or none." Division meant bad temper and resulting trouble. It meant handcuffs and bullets. His advice to millowners for the sake of the peace of the city was "Do not open a single gate if all gates cannot be opened." He knew for example that the men of Spring Mill had no complaint against Mr. N. N. Wadia who had treated them handsomely. The men had refrained from resuming work there simply because their brethren regarded it as treacherous, calchlated to break the back of the strike. On the contrary, the speaker personally thought that if they resumed work it would break the federation of the millowners. The monster of greed and jealousy would soon be at work. Therefore, it was a pity that the Spring Mills were not working in full swing that day. He wished to assure Mr. Wadia publicly that there in response to his letter, that the men had no complaint against him. On the contrary they desired that his excellent example should be imitated by the other mill-owners. There must be some among them who wished to do so but were probably prevented by others for he could see among them several sympathetic gentlemen.

A GENUINE OFFER.

Now he must first explain to them what the offer of the mill-owners amounted to. The offer was genuine. There was no doubt about that. They should not be misled by the absence of signatures and other worthless details. The offer amounted to this:—Firstly, the demand for bonus was conceded. Secondly, the demand for reduced hours of work was partially granted, the hours being reduced from 12 to 10. He, the speaker, did not know why they had not been reduced to 8 as in the Spring Mill, but anyhow it was a substantial reduction. The strike pay was refused entirely. He wished they had allowed strike pay in the form of an additional bonus. But he must tell them plainly that in all these conflicts between Capital and Labour, when the weapon of strike was used he had not come across a single case when strike pay for nearly a month had ever been given or even for a fortnight. He might therefore safely say that if any one hoped to get strike pay he was making a big mistake. But he did not suppose that the question of strike pay was troubling them so much as that of the increase of wages. Their most important demand was an increase of 50 per cent. as permanent wages.

PAST GENEROSITY RECALLED.

He appealed to them for goodness' sake not to trouble themselves about the word "permanent" or "temporary." If these millowners were wise they would say without hesitation "permanent", but that did not bind them in law to give them that pay for all time to come. There was no such law and such a pledge could only be kept as long as the profits enabled them and so more. Therefore, in his opinion the word temporary or permanent made no distinction. They knew very well that 10 or 12 years ago when the mills were working at a loss they took away with their consent 12½ per cent. of their permanent pay. In their adversity the operatives generously helped them. So in their prosperity they should help the operatives. "Permanent" was not unchangeable did not mean unchangeable like the laws of the Medes. They should not lay much stress upon that word and he would request the millowners not to prolong the strike by refusing to substitute the word "permanent" for "temporary" just as it was done in the Spring Mill. Apart from the question of "temporary" or "permanent" there was the question of increment. They had demanded 50 per cent. in addition to 35 per cent. The millowners had conceded only 20 per cent. for fixed pay workers and 40 per cent. for piece workers. No doubt the operatives felt that this was drawing an invidious distinction and that it was a bribe to piece workers in order to break the strike. He was told that 60 per cent were piece-workers and 40 per cent. were fixed pay workers. He dared say this preparation was correct so the majority ought to get 20 per cent. more than the minority. But the reason was this. Experts had advised that it was impossible for piece workmen to produce in 10 hours what they used to produce in 12 hours. They could only produce 5/6th of the quantity. And therefore, if they were not paid at a higher rate for their piece-work by 20 per cent. the result would be that they would get less under the new arrangement than they got before the strike.

NOT AN ARBITRARY DIFFERENCE.

For this reason his Excellency had ordained higher rate for them in order to compensate them for the less they would sustain by working for a reduced number of hours. It would thus be seen that this was not an arbitrary differentiation but based upon expert advice and mathematical calculation. But heaven and Mr. Wadia of the Spring Mills knew how far the expert was right and mathematics applicable. Mr Wadia had written to him (the speaker) that for 8 hours' work he paid the same the same pay that he used to give them for 12 hours' work and that the piece-work rates were adjusted on similar basis. The men told him that he paid 10 pies per ruttle instead of 5 pies per ruttle as other mills. The men also told him that in 8 hours they produced from 35 to 37 ruttles instead of the 40 ruttles they used to produce in 12 hous and the 40 ruttles now produied in other mills. If the Spring Mill gave the piece-workers 40 per cent. it would mean an increase of 118 per cent. over 5 pies against 75 per cent. now offered. If Mr. Wadia give 40 per cent. to fixed payments it would mean 75 per cent. If he gave at 20 per cent. it would mean 55 per cent. But for 8 hours' work and not 10 hours' work. All this was true but he, the speaker, did not know the conditions under which these favourable terms were given by the Spring Mill. The management might have exceptionally capable. The Agents might have secured excellent contracts. The com-

(Continued on page 10.)

WORLD'S GOLD MARKET

"THE TIMES" ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR SOUND CURRENCY SYSTEM.

INDIA—AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 28.

In the annual financial review of 1919, "The Times" says with regard to gold that the last year will take precedence of any year since 1813 for eventfulness. It *inter alia* confirmed the conclusion of the leading economists of the nineteenth century that gold, despite its limitations, provided the most suitable basis of a sound currency system. These conclusions triumphed in the restoration, after five years, of a free market in the sale of the current output.

The permission granted to the Australian producers, in order to prove their contention that they were receiving less than the market value, resulted in their disposing of two hundred and ten thousand ounces, averaging ninety-five shillings and nine pence per standard ounce in four months to July 1st. These were mainly sold to Hongkong and Shanghai.

The cause of rise in the paper price of gold was shown to be the same as in Napoleonic wars, when it reached one hundred and ten shillings standard ounce, namely, an excessive issue of paper currency in relation to the supply of goods and gold.

A tabulated statement shows the value of the world output in millions sterling last year as seventy-five, of which the Transvaal contributed thirty-five and a half and the rest of the Empire fourteen as compared with 96 4/5, 38 3/5 and 20 1/10 respectively in the year 1915. The world's drop per cent. last year compared with 1915 was 22. Allowing for labour difficulties and the effects of increased working costs, the experience of the gold industry in war time emphasised the danger of attempting to limit the operation of the law of supply and demand.

It is pointed out that producers are wisely stimulating the largest possible output at present as the existing high price of gold will not be maintained. Consequently decreased production may be regarded as checked and an increase confidently anticipated in 1920 unless the unforeseen happens.

India was an important factor in the gold market in the second half of the last year owing to a favourable trade balance. The Indian Government recognised that it was cheaper to buy gold than silver in order to meet the currency demands and prohibited private importation of gold despite the producers' protests and on the basis of the American exchange and the price of silver was enabled to buy sovereigns for about twenty-four shillings and re-sell them in bazaars at a rate working out at thirty-four shillings.

AMERICAN GOLD FOR CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 23.

NEW YORK.—Gold to the value of 630,000 dollars has been engaged for export to Ceylon.

JUTE INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

The report of the Board of Trade Committee on the Jute Industry in the United Kingdom says, that in view of the difference in the cost of production of the standard Hessian cloth between the United Kingdom and India, the manufacturers of Dundee must concentrate on the finer grades. The Committee is unable to recommend artificial means to enable the United Kingdom to compete with another portion of the Empire.

An Associated Press message, dated Calcutta, January 28th, states:—

The "Indian Daily News" states that Mr. Birla's house north of King Edward Court has been sold to an American firm which proposes to give Calcutta a decent hotel run on American lines. Another hotel, adds the paper, is to be built just south of Bengal Club, but it will not be American.

INDIANS AND BRITISH GUIANA.

A COLONIZATION SCHEME.

We publish below the account of the work done by the British Guiana delegation which has come to this country to bespeak the support of the Government and leaders of public opinion to the scheme of colonisation of British Guiana by Indian agricultural families. The account is given by a member of the Deputation.

Since the arrival of the British Guiana Delegates in Bombay on the 27th November last, they have sought the fullest publicity on the scheme of colonization of British Guiana by Indian agricultural families, and others.

The scheme is based upon free and voluntary emigration of Indian agricultural families. The emigration and settlement will be supervised by Officers of the Indian Government, at the expense of the colony of British Guiana. It provides for free passages, guarantees employment at the locally (British Guiana) current rates which are now about Rs. 3 a day (the cost of the living amounting to 37 per cent of the average earnings). It provides free repatriation at any stage whenever required by the officers of the Indian Government, and free repatriation at the option of the individual or family after the short period of three years.

Those who engage in agricultural work either for an employer or on their own behalf for three years will receive rewards-grants of five acres of land on nominal terms. This land is prepared by an expensive process for immediate utilization at the cost of the colony, in the immediate neighbourhood of markets and factories. Other lands can be bought or leased on easy terms.

No contracts of any kind are required.

There is to be no trace of the old indenture system.

There is no compulsory residence or service or other element of compulsion.

Settlers can choose their own employers

Regular steamer communication with two classes of passenger accommodation will be provided by the aid of colonial subsidies between Indian ports and British Guiana. The Indian Government or people will incur no expense.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

The constitution of the colony involves political equality of all races.

The soil of the colony is very fertile, and the climate very healthy. The thermometer seldom ever reaches 89 degrees Fahr, at the hottest season of the year.

The scheme provides for free medical supervision, improved sanitation and improved dwellings. Families will be housed in good separate cottages.

Settlers will always enjoy perfect freedom in their particular form of religion.

In short, the scheme is based on principles of free and voluntary emigration, with equal rights of all kinds for all races, and accompanied by proper Governmental and popular supervision and guarantees.

We asked the Indian Government to appoint an officer as a kind of Consul General to see that our colony's undertakings are carried out. We asked the popular leaders to name their own representatives to examine and report, and to do both periodically.

DEPUTATION'S WORK.

Two days after their arrival the Deputation proceeded to Delhi. The Indian section of the Deputation consisting of Mr. Joseph A. Luckhoo, Senior Financial Representative of the British Guiana Legislature, and President of the British Guiana Indian Association, Dr. Wharton and Mr. Parbhu Sawh proceeded on to Lahore in order to interview Mr. Gandhi who, as every one is aware, has largely studied the question of emigration in the past. Mr. Gandhi saw the Delegates and made an appointment to discuss the scheme with the whole Deputation at Delhi.

In the mean-time the Deputation waited on Sir George Barnes, Member in charge of the Department of Industry and Commerce.

The Deputation was introduced by the Hon. Joseph J. Nunan K. C. LL. D. (Attorney General repreesnting the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana who stated the principle on which the scheme

Sir George Barnes replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,

"I am very glad to receive you formally on behalf of the Government of India. I understand from what you tell me that your Government has prepared a scheme of colonization for Indians to British Guiana which you hope may tempt them to move to British Guiana. You tell me also of the various inducements which your Government hold out—that there will be ample opportunities of purchasing or leasing land on the part of those who wish to cultivate on their own behalf, and there will be opportunities for work at good wages on the part of those who wish to emigrate as free colonists, accompanied by reward—grants of land on nominal terms a after a short period of work either for employers or independently. I understand that your Government is as much against any renewal of the old indentured system as we are here and that you insist that your colonists shall be families and not single individuals. I understand also that your colony guarantees the continuance of the equal political rights and status of all the inhabitants of the colony without discrimination of race. This equality, you tell me, has long existed under your constitution.

SUPPORT OF INDIAN OPINION ESSENTIAL.

"I am not willing to express any opinion on your scheme at the present time, and before it can be considered by the Government of India I must lay down as a condition that you must have first obtained the support of the Province from which you hope to draw your colonists and of the leaders of public opinion in the country. The question is one on which the Government of India will be largely, in fact, I may say entirely guided by Indian opinion, and consequently you will have to make it your business to ventilate the subject with the thinking men of this country and the leaders of public opinion. When you have done that and secured their support and the support also of the local Government, shall be very glad to see you again and discuss the matter with you. I think that it would be well that you should meet a representative committee of the Imperial Legislative Council.

"You will then have an opportunity of laying your proposals before the Committee and of providing that your proposals are to the advantage of the Indian people."

The Indian section of the Deputation proceeded to Allahabad after their interview with Sir George Barnes. Mr. Luckhoo had an interview with the editor of the "Pioneer." He also called on the editors of "The Independent", and "Leader", and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. The full facts of the scheme were gone into. Leaving Allahabad the Deputation returned to Delhi in order to keep their appointment with Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi duly received them and after an hour's interview decided eto take all the literature on the scheme and to finally consider the same at Amritsar on 26th December. He, however, expressed the opinion that if the scheme (as the Delegates claim it to be) involved absolute freedom of the subject accompanied by equal rights (Political Municipal and otherwise) he did not see how any objection could be offered to the same.

After an interview with Mr. Gandhi the members of the Deputation were sent to various parts of the country in order to interview the Indian leaders and press, and to give the fullest publicity to their scheme.

r. Luckhoo proceeded to Bombay and there interviewed Mr. Brelvi editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Cursetji Manekji and several others.

Leaving Bombay Mr. Luckhoo proceeded to Madras and there interviewed the editor the "Indian Colonial Review," Mr. Gwynn, Publicity Officer, and called on the Chief Secretary of the Government in order to make an appointment with his Excellency Lord Willingdon to receive the Deputation. The interview with Mr. Gwynn was fully published in the "Madras Mail" "Madras Times", "Hindu", "New India" and "Justice".

Mr. Luckhoo also discussed the scheme with Dr. Subrahamani Ayier, and Mr. Ram swami Ayier, Leaving Madras Mr. Luckhoo journeyed up to Lahore in order to attend the All-India Congress at Amritsar.

Dr. Nunan in the meantime had left Delhi for Allahabad and Lucknow. Dr. Wharton and Mr. Prabhu Sawh were at Lahore and interviewed the Hon. Pandit Malaviya and editors of the various papers there.

Mr. Greenwood was sent off to Calcutta in order to make arrangements for the reception of the Deputation by the Governors of Bengal, and Behar and Orissa.

On the 26th December the Deputation waited on Mr. Gandhi at Amritsar and for early two hours Mr. Gandhi questioned them as to the details of the scheme.

MR GANDHI'S SUGGESTION.

He suggested that pioneer families should be sent, and at the end of six months or year, one or two men chosen by the popular leaders should be sent to British Guiana in order to investigate the conditions of these pioneer families. If the conditions were found to be satisfactory then the scheme would continue, if not, these families should be re-patriated and the scheme discontinued.

The members of the Deputation gladly welcomed Mr. Gandhi's proposal.

At that time (26th December) the S. S Sutlej had arrived from British Guiana with returned emigrants. The delegate suggested whether Mr. Gandhi would not himself interview as many of the men, in order to get the actual conditions and reatment of Indians in British Guiana from the emigrants themselves.

Mr. Gandhi there and then wired to Calcutta to interview as many of the emigrants and to send a couple of the intelligent men to him at Ahmedabad in order that he might himself interview them. These interviews have since been carried out by Mr. Gandhi's son and by Mr. Gandhi himself who have expressed complete satisfaction as to the treatment these Indians received in British Guiana.

On the said 26th December after an interview with Mr. Gandhi, the delegation called on the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jinnah, and other Indian leaders then present at Amritsar. On the following day the Indian section of the Deputation attended the opening of Congress and addressed an appeal in writing to the Secretary of the Congress on our scheme.

Mr. Luckhoo proceeded to Calcutta on 28th of December in order to join Mr. Greenwood, and to attend the Moderate Congress there. This was done and several leaders of the Moderate Party were interviewed.

Mr. Luckhoo also addressed letters on the benefits to be derived on the scheme to the following papers in Calcutta: "The Statesman," "The Englishman." "The Bengali," "The Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Dr. Nunan, joined the two members in Calcutta and together they interviewed the Governor of Bengal and attended a meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Association which passed a resolution offering no objection to the scheme on the principles above outlined. Mr. Greenwood waited on the Governor of Behar and Orissa. The Bangia Jana Safar also held a meeting and heard Mr. Luckhoo. They are to forward a resolution on to Delhi before the Viceregal Council meets on the 30th inst.

The National Liberal League, the Indian Association, and the Bengal Moslem Presidential League are also to consider the scheme.

On his way to Bombay Mr. Luckhoo called on the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea at Simultala, and Dr. Nunan and Mr. Greenwood have since interviewed the Governor of Madras and several other leaders there. A meeting of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has been convened for the 30th inst., in order to hear Mr. Luckhoo on the scheme.

Mr. Luckhoo will leave Bombay on the 1st in order to join Dr. Nunan at Delhi.

They both will appear before a Committee of Indian members of the Viceregal Council to be examined on the details of the scheme.

It might be also mentioned that the Deputation whilst in England interviewed all the Indian leaders who were there at the time. Mr. Tilak was seen on many occasions, and he also expressed his approval on a scheme based on the above principles.

It may be mentioned that the delegates have had no opposition from any one. On the contrary, the Governors, members and leaders and various Associations that have been mentioned above, have offered no objection to our scheme, and in some cases members think emigration, of their own people who could better their position elsewhere, and to a colony which has never raised (and not likely at any time to raise any restriction to entry of Indians, and in a place where there is no distinction whatsoever, politically, socially, or otherwise between all the races, is desirable. All Indian leaders have, of course, insisted on a guarantee of equal political and other rights.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ing a United Textile Trades Union was founded with Mr. J. Baptista as the President, Mr. V. M. Pawar as the General Secretary and 14 Secretaries to be elected hereafter from amongst the mill-hands. The meeting was 5,000 strong.

The above account, I trust, will greatly enlighten the public also on the question of the strike situation in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

G. Y. CHITNIS,

Ram Mohan Ashram,
Girgaum, Jan. 15.

MR. GANDHI'S TURN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really unfortunate that strikers should, despite the mediation of Sir George Lloyd, and in the face of entreating appeals of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista and other guides and helpers, be stubborn and not resume wor. May I, in the name of the community, appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to come down to Bombay for a day and with his tremendous influence and straight talk to the workers try to end this unfortunnate dispute between mill employers and employees?—Yours, etc.

W. P. K.

JUTE TRADE.

A CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The annual meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association was held on Tuesday afternoon. After the presentation of the annual report, Mr. G. F. Rose of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., chairman, in the course of his address referred to the question of supplies of coal and said that in his opinion—and so far as the Association was concerned he believed it to be general one—the distribution of wagons on the basis of colliery output was wrong both from the consumers' point of view and in the matter of economy and efficiency in transport on the system of allotment and the output consumed was forced to use a large proportion of third class coal with hopelessly bad results and the tonnage on ordinary consumption as per contract purchases was increased by half weight of inferior coal used.

Continuing, he said:—Owing to the gravity of our position with depleted stocks and the prospect of still more inadequate supplies under the system of allotment on a colliery basis we cannot consider with equanimity the prospect of silent mills and unemployed wage-earners without urging Government to revert before it is too late to the system which we have at last proved to be workable under the direction of the Coal Transportation Officer.

Referring to the International Labour Conference at Washington, Mr. Rose said their interests could not be in abler hands than those of Mr. Murray, the late Chairmgn of the Association. With regard to the increase of the jute crop, he particularly referred to the suggestion made by Mr. Mcswiney, Director of Agriculture, Assam, his idea being to grow the seed on account of mills for distribution by sale on a scale which would ultimately improve the total yield and fibre. He thought the Association ought carefully to consider the scheme and if feasible support in financing 300-acre farm as suggested by Mr. Meswiney, the initial cost being estimated at Rs. 90.000 and recurring annual cost Rs. 12.000. This, the chairman added, was a matter for the attention of the incoming Committee together with the question how far the Association were justified in committing themselves to the recurring loss on the series of district seed farms of this description on a scale which would ultimately embrace the whole jute growing area.

TELEGRAPH MEN.

GOVT'S ELABORATE DECISION DISAPPROVED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

In reference to the Government of India's decision to appoint a committee of enquiry, the Ahmedabad centre of the Indian Telegraph Association has telegraphed to the General Secretary of the Association, Calcutta, as follows:—"This centre desires that the Government of India be requested to accept statistical figures of provincial Governments and sanction a scarcity allowance of 50 per cent. and afford immediate relief. The railways, which granted five per cent. war allowance, now sanctioned 35 to 50 per cent. in order to avoid further hardships. Impossible to wait committee's recommendation and approval of Government."

RESUME WORK.

(Continued from page 9.)

ers might be satisfied with small profits. Small profits but quick returns on a larger output. Therefore, for the present, he, the speaker, would ask the operatives to put out of their consideration the handsome treatment accorded in the Spring Mill and consider their case on its own merit.

Mr. Baptista then asked the assembly to answer freely and without fear question whether they were satisfied with these terms.

A number of the operatives present shouted in reply "Nam-Dev Tukaram" and "yes, yes." But a large majority kept silent, while some of them shouted out "No, no."

JUST AND REASONABLE DEMAND.

Proceeding Mr. Baptista said he had anticipated this answer which they had given in the negative. No one with the Spring Mill example before him could possibly give any other answer. Their case did not depend exclusively upon the economic conditions and dearness of foodstuff. If it did even then their demands were just and reasonable. Certainly no one could be satisfied with a 20 per cent. rise when Mr. J. A. Wadia and Mr. Greaves recommended a 25 per rent. rise even before the strike. But his (the speaker's) point was that the millowners were making a mistake by forgetting the fabulous profits they were making, 8 crores in one year. 20 crores in three years and he was told that next year they would on existing contracts make from 10 to 12 crores on a capital of 10 crores. The millowners must recognise the principal that the workmen should participate in the profits of the mill to a reasonable extent. The Bank of Bombay had given their men a six-monthly bonus of 2½ months' pay. There was one mill that had given even six months' bonus. The millowners could not complain if Government imposed a surplus profit-tax of 60 per cent. or even 80 per cent. as they had done in England during the war.

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THE ISSUE.

He had said all this in order to show hem that he was not blind to the reasonableness or the righteousness of the operatives' demands, but the question now was not one of the merits of their claims or the demerits of the millowners' offer but one of the prestige of his Excellency the Governor. Were they or were they not going to respect the word of his Excellency the Governor. They should forget what had happened. They knew that his Excellency the Governor did not intervene until he had been requested to do so by the Labour Settlement Committee with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as its President. He the speaker would like to tell them that in spite of the serious illness of his wife Sir Narayan had worked assiduously for the operatives. Lady Chandavarkar had expired on Monday last and the speaker offered Sir Narayan his condolence. Sir Narayan ad worked ten times more than the speaker anybody else except Mr. Powar, Mr. Lakhidas Tairsee and others associated with them. At the monster meeting held the other day at which the speaker had presided they had passed a resolution respectfully requesting his Excellency the Governor's intervention. Now if they asked any one to intervene they must repose confilence in him and abide by his advice unless they thought that he had betrayed them. He could assure them that his Excellency the Governor had done his very best for them—he was afraid in some quarters his Excellency was even regarded as the strikers' partisan.

RESPECT THE GOVERNOR'S WORK.

The speaker believed his Excellency had made a mistake in not having a conference between the mill-owners and those who had espoused the operatives' cause and defended their demands as reasonable. But there was not the slightest doubt that his Excellency had worked for their welfare and used his influence to obtain for the operatives the best terms he could get for them from the mill-owners. Having done so his intervention now became an additional difficulty in getting better terms from the mill-owners. The mill-owners must feel that if they now gave the operatives better terms than those which they gave them through his Excellency they would be condemned by all sensible men as not having dealt fairly and squarely with the Governor. Therefore, even if the millowners for the sake of purchasing peace and the operatives' goodwill be now disposed to offer them more, they could not do so now. But what he the speaker felt most was this. How could they expect his Excellency to help them in future if they showed so little respect for his work? The mill-owners' Association replied twice to the Settlement Committee that they would not discuss the grievances before the men first resumed work. It was his Excellency that got over this difficulty. He had seen his Excellency and could assure them that in his Excellency they had a true friend and if they went to work now he would help them in future.

HOLD FAST BY THE FRIEND.

They should not think that their troubles would be all over even if the mill-owners gave them everything that they had demanded. Therefore, they should hold fast by the friend they had secured and they would be the greatest gainers in the struggle that was still before them. That was his advice to them. Continuing Mr. Baptista said he was their friend. Only the other day they had christened him "Kaka." So he was their "Kaka." He could assure them that he would be the last man in the world to mislead them. He wanted no favours from Government. On the contrary his ambition was to confer favours on Government. The other day he gave advice to the P. and O. men but they did not act upon it. If they had acted upon it they would have fared much better. By not acting according to his advice they had paralysed him. If the mill-operatives had confidence in him they should act according to his advice. He was sure they had not got what they deserved. They should not abandon their claims. On the contrary they should stick to them. But his advice to them was to be generous and submit to some wrong and resume work for the Governor's prestige and for his (the speaker's) sake also. If they did they would convince the Governor of their reasonableness and of the justice of their claims.

Mr. Baptista then put the assembly the question whether they would go to work or not, and the majority showed their unwillingness to return to work.

Mr. Koilhatkar addressing the assembly advised them to listen to Mr. Baptista's advice and respect the arrangement brought about by his Excellency's intervention.

Dr. Savarkar also advised the men to resume work and said that in the future their well wishers would do their utmost to obtain all those concessions that were just and reasonable.

Some of the operatives got up and expressed their unwillingness to resume work while others expressed themselves in favour of acting according to the advice which Mr. Baptista had given them. Some others said they should be given their salary and bonus so that they could go back to their villages. A large part of the assembly shouted their approval with this.

Mr. Baptista again appealed to the assembly to resume work from to-day but the majority appeared to be against doing so.

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following account of the mill-hands' meetings held on the 24th and 25th instant? It will serve, I hope, the purpose of contradicting the uncharitable misrepresentations, that were made regarding the same, in yesterday's issue of the "Advocate."

On the 24th instant after the Millowners' Association's notices had been posted on the mill-gates and read by the mill-hands, it was brought to the notice of some of the mill-hands' leaders that the notices had been torn by the mill-hands, that the general feeling was for continuing the strike as the terms offered were disappointing. At the office of the Indian Labour League, Dadar, a meeting of the leaders and prominent millhands was forthwith held at 10 a.m., under the presidency of Swami Govindanand to ascertain the views of those present and to decide upon the future course of action to be taken by the mill-hands. It was there unanimously resolved that as all the mill-hands had been disappointed at the terms in the notices, a general meeting of the mill-hands should be called at 4 p.m., in the back maidan of the Century Mills.

At this meeting of the mill-hands the president Mr. Pawar explained at length the terms offered by the Millowners' Association. He exhorted his audience to consider the terms with a cool and collected temper. He told them that he had not come to give his own opinion on the course of action they should adopt but only to request them to dispassionately consider the terms and their own position; and if possible, to resume work.

The mill-hands with one voice said that the terms were unacceptable. They, therefore, preferred starvation to resumption of work. At this time there came Messrs. Talchekar and Bole. The former exhorted the assembly to resume work, whereupon the mill-hands looked greatly displeased and one of them cried that he and his friends had come to cause division and amongst them and break the strike. It became very difficult to control the meeting. Very soon Messrs. Talchekar and Bole left the meeting and when the mill-hands were assured that none had come to break this strike but help and sympathise with them, they became orderly, and peaceful discussion was resumed. The mill-hands said that if their seven demands submitted through the Labour Settlement Committee could not be granted, their request was that their December wages and 1919 bonus should be paid to them as they no longer desired to serve such callous masters. It was then unanimously resolved that the terms were unacceptable and the strike would continue. The mill-hands present at this meeting were nearly 3 000.

Next day on the 26th another meeting of the mill-hands was held in the Manji Shetji Wada, Chinchpokli at 4 p.m. under the presidency of Swami Govindanand who explained to them the object for which they had assembled. After making some brief comments on the terms offered he exhorted them to reconsider their position and the state of their children before expressing any opinion. Mr. V. M. Pawar and myself assured them that we had not come there to dictate to them but to serve them not only during the strike but also ever after.

The mill-hands would have nothing to do with the new terms. They cried out that their seven demands must be conceded. If that could not be, their salary and bonus should be paid to them. They were most wroth with the mill-owners for not giving them enough to make their two ends meet, and therefore they absolutely refused to resume work. After much discussion a compromise was arranged and the mill-hands said that the following demands must be granted before they resumed work:—

(1) 40 per cent. permanent increment in the wages to be given to all without making such distinction as the one made by the Mill-owners' Association between the fixed pay workers and piece workers; 35 per cent. high prices allowance to be continued as before.

(2) That the strike pay on and after the 7th instant should be paid to them; because on and after the 7th instant they had submitted their demands through Sir N. A. Chandavarkar and it was only through the obstinacy of the mill-owners that the strike lasted so long.

The mill-hands finally resolved that if their masters could not see their way to granting the above two demands they respectfully submitted that their salary for December and bonus should be paid to them and they would go to their homes. They demanded that a reply to the above resolution which the President was asked to forward to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to the Mill-owners' Association, to Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. J. Baptista, should be given to them on or before the 28th instant. Before dispers-

(Continued in Column 4.)

MADRAS LETTER

CONGRESS—AND AFTER.

WORKING AHEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Madras is at it again! The Congress, Conferences and Christmas activities marked a short period of interregnum in political warfare, but only to be resumed with redoubled vigour in early January; and of course the Congress and its resolutions form the peg for the latest controversies. Mrs. Besant set the ball rolling from a distance in a couple of leading articles. She showed herself of heroic proportions when she fought for her amendment in the open Congress before an audience by no means in sympathy with her. That showed her mettle and if she had let things drop there and pursued her propaganda on constructive lines without seeking to justify herself by a misrepresentation of her opponents, I doubt not her views would have commanded greater respect from the public than they are likely to receive now. These two articles breathe fire and thunder on those who she fancies, have captured the Congress and are taking the country to the verge of revolution. The Congress does not represent Indian public opinion, because its delegates did not show themselves appreciative of the manifold merits of the Reform Act! She charitably condones the attitude of the delegates, poor misguided men, who had not read the Act for themselves and allowed themselves to be easily swayed by passion provoked by those reckless men represented by Tilak, Das, Satyamurti and Co. She cannot evidently class Gandhi and Malaviya in this ignorant passion-swayed audience, but she adds that they were made the tools of the Extremists, unbeknown to themselves.

Mr. Sastry.

Let me now come to the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry who has not hesitated to attack the Congress out of an abounding love and loyalty to the Congress. He has spoken thrice since the beginning of the year to Madras audiences and twice again to mofussil audiences and I am afraid he has not advanced his cause by the attitude he took up. I always had a high opinion of Mr. Sastry as a tactician. Look at the way he seized the opportunity to strike the imagination of the people when he made bold to attend the Delhi and Amritsar Congresses in spite of the definite attitude taken up by his party. It enhanced his prestige and gave him an importance as a man above party cliques and solely inspired by the good of his country, and therefore I did not expect him to deliver the frontal attack on the Congress that he did. Mr. Sastry has gained in figure and developed his diction and delivery as a result of his recent sojourn in England and though a trifle affected, it is a pleasure to hear him, though one may not agree with his views. In his opinion, whatever the representative character of the Congress may have been at one time, it has now ceased to represent the country, because the lead it has given on the Reform question, is wrong—in his opinion; and then he went on enlarging on this subject and explaining his views of the Reform Act, from which he culled thirty-one gems with a magnifying glass and held them up to the view of an, alas! unappreciative audience. Madrasees asked themselves two straight questions. If the Congress was a representative institution at one time, how has it ceased to be so, when the Congress has increased in strength, when hundreds and thousands from each province have flocked to its deliberations and arrived at certain resolutions after protracted debates in the Subjects Committee? If we have not got in the Reform Act any of the main reforms we wanted in that Act, why should we be thankful for what we have not got and where is the harm in saying that what has been given is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing? The question of working the Reforms for all they are worth, does not arise because the Congress has said that it will work the Reforms alright. Failing to make an impression in Madras, he sought a more congenial atmosphere in Tanjore and Madura, but with no better results.

He agrees that the Congress was perhaps right in calling the Reforms inadequate, unsatisfactory and even disappointing. He would not call the Congress exactly unrepresentative, but there were the Moderates who did not see eye to eye with the Congress and therefore the Congress cannot claim for itself the right of self-determination on behalf of India; and then he goes on on a side-track where it is hardly worth our while to pursue him now. Mr. Sarma, as a man of parts and experience, would have carried weight either in Nationalist or Moderate counsels but he is too weak to make up his mind and too obtuse to allow others to make up his mind for him.

What Congrccs men are doing.

Before winding up this letter, I will just say a few words as to what the Congressmen have been doing. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar is at last coming into his own. It is "The Hindu", since its inception, that has steadily worked for the creation of a sturdy public opinion in this province, and in the hands of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar the paper has gained in dignity and influence to an extent which, not all the other newspapers put together, can claim. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar is a man of reserved temperament and is not exactly cut out for a platform speaker. But he wields a mighty pen and is possessed of rare courage and no occasion has found him wanting in the discharge of his duties to his conscience and his country. The dark fateful days that preceded the inauguration of the Morley-Minto Reforms, found him staunch and steadfast at his post of duty. The series of articles he wrote up criticising the administration of Sir Arthur Lawley on the eve of his departure, have since been paralleled only by "The Chronicle" in its indictment of Lord Willingdon's administration; and the scathing terms he has condemned the Punjab atrocities in, even after his press was muzzled as a consequence, point out in clearer terms than words can express the courage of his convictions and the spirit of his duty. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar has now turned sixty, but his heart is still in his work and he has come out to the public front now to lead the Nationalists of this province to their goal. At a meeting recently held, he has clearly explained the Congress position at Amritsar and met the arguments of Messrs. Sastry and his friends in a way that leaves little to be desired. Following his lead, Messrs. Satyamurti and Rangaswami Iyengar have addressed several meetings in Madras and the mofussil, and the way the Nationalists have set about the work, shows that they mean business this time. The country is with them and properly organised and worked, money will be forthcoming to carry on the work.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Remarks about the deplorable state of secondary education in Ahmedabad from your Ahmedabad correspondent have come upon many like myself who know something of the working of secondary schools as a painful surprise. His remarks that almost all schools here are "run on as profit-making concerns" will not stand the test of scrutiny. There are some schools in the city which are unable to make both ends meet in their expenditure although they receive Government grant. The Tutorial High School and the Native Institution which are proprietary schools are obliged to take Government grants this year as the management found it hard to conduct these schools on proper lines with a fully qualified staff from their limited resources. The Proprietary High School has been in existence for the last twelve years. It is no doubt a self-supporting institution but one who knows something about the highly qualified staff the school maintains from its very beginning and has observed its progress and development as well as its results at all public examinations to take only the result of the last Matriculation Examination in which this school stood first among 250 schools recognised by the University by passing 86 regular students—will not have the hardihood to say that it is a school which is run on profit-making lines or is going its "usual round with impunity." Then remains the Government High School against which nothing can be urged in the matter of profit making or dropping certain subjects which are outside the pale of examination from its curriculum. The J. L. New English School and the Mission High School are Grant-in-Aid institutions and as they have very poor numbers on their rolls none can say that they are profit-making concerns. Your correspondent's remarks about the criminal neglect of certain subjects outside the pale of examination are unjust and unwarranted. Does he mean to say that subjects like Science, Vernacular and Geography which are outside the pale of examination are not taught in the schools of this city? May I know what knowledge does your correspondent possess about the working and time-tables of various schools to make such a sweeping condemnation? He is probably not aware that all schools are open to inspection by the Inspecting Officers and also the Science Inspector who generally visits such schools once a year. Does he know that the students have to do practical Laboratory work and this is regularly recorded in their journals? I think it is the duty of a correspondent of a respectable journal like yours to make necessary inquiries before making any sweeping remarks and condemn secondary education in this city outright and that too immediately after this city has been able to win laurels at a public examination like the Matriculation. There is much truth in what he says about the allotment of Government grants but the letters which appeared in your columns on this subject in July and August last have produced the desired effect and the decision to close the Mission High School is in no small measure due to that criticism.—Yours, etc.,

AN AHMEDABADI.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 20.

GWALIOR'S DONATION.

RS. 100,000 FOR MATERNITY FUND.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 27

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has presented a donation of a lakh of rupees to the Maternity and Child-Welfare in India Fund.

VERNACULAR AGRICULTURE SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE AT DACCA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

With a view to give impetus to agricultural education in Bengal, the Local Government had decided to open two vernacular agricultural schools at Dacca and Chinsurah and an agricultural institute at Dacca. The object of the vernacular schools is to provide boys of agricultural classes with a more specialised form of instruction in agricultural subjects than they can receive in their homes or derive from their experience, while the objects of the agricultural institute are to give persons who have already received a good general education, a practical training in agriculture up to the highest standard and to turn out thoroughly practical agriculturists.

AMRITSAR FIRING.

"TRULY PRUSSIAN FRIGHTFULNESS."

NEED FOR PUNISHING THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Indian National Congress, meeting at a place of sinister memory, has passed resolutions impartially condemning the Amritsar mob and the military who mowed down the people. The condemnation of the mob was moved by Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the passive resistance movement. Both parties, he said, went mad at the time, but it was for the Indians to return madness with sanity. There is no doubt that the rioters at Amritsar deserved severe punishment, and justified the use of the most stringent measures of precaution. Murders were committed an an Englishwoman was so badly beaten as to have been "left for dead." The Indian people do well to clear themselves of all complicity with such methods. It is for us to clear ourselves of complicity with the methods of retaliation which then came into play. The National Congress, while condemning the mob, also demands the removal of General Dyer, who ordered the firing upon the crowd, and of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who is alleged to have expressed his approval. Of the position of Sir Michael O'Dwyer we have not precise information. But General Dyer's story has been told, with the frankness of a man who is quite sure of his ground, by himself. There is no defence to await. The evidence of the accused is before us. He has told us exactly what he did and why he did it. What we have to consider is how we are to clear our name in the eyes of the Indian people, who are now in possession of the full story, and of the civilised world, where our critics are not letting the story lose anything in the telling. The Indian National Congress makes the very moderate demand that he should be removed from his command. It will be for the Government and ultimately for the country to consider whether that step will suffice to clear our name.

We need not at this stage repeat the narrative of an act which the actor himself describes as a horrible duty. It is defended in some quarters as the punishment of those excesses of the previous day which the Congress has condemned. But rational and civilised punishment falls on the guilty, and there is no suggestion of any tittle of evidence that a single one of the four hundred who were killed or the 1,200 or so left wounded and untended on the ground by General Dyer had had art or part in the commission of any outrage. The offence of these people was that they had assembled in defiance of an order newly promulgated, of doubtful authority, known perhaps to some, unknown possibly to others, to meet together. The circumstances were grave and meetings dangerous. Had General Dyer given a single word of warning and a single minute for dispersion, he would have been justified in regarding refusal as disobedience, in arresting leaders, and in case of resistance in firing on the mob. Had he, without giving warning, fired once only, he would in our view had been greatly to blame, but the name of Amritsar would not have gone down to history as a name of horror and reproach to British rule. But he made his men fire over and over again at a defenceless mass of human beings, vainly struggling for cover or escape, and left the wounded to get what care they might, because there was no time to take ambulances and "it was not his job to go and aid the wounded." A mild Commissioner asked with apologies whether this was not "a form of frightfulness." It is certainly very like much that we have been condemning in Germans for five years. The Prussian method was so simple. It troubled itself with no questions about guilt or innocence, right or wrong. The substance of Prussianism was to use terror indiscriminately to cow opposition, without regard to any question of guilt or innocence. By this the world was justly horrified, and in the long run the thing has been fatal to Prussia. But how shall we stand upon this question if we fail in emphatic condemnation of the firing at Amritsar?

Of the feelings with which the great mass of people have received this news there is no doubt whatever. With anything short of General Dyer's own admissions they would have refused to believe it. Having those admissions before them, there is no doubt of the general sense of horror and shame with which they regard the affair. But there is a natural hesitation in condemning a man who acted hastily in an emergency—a hesitation which might be more widely felt if General Dyer had taken a different tone in his defence. This hesitation is worked upon by the Prussianisers among us, who see in the whole proceeding the bold act of the strong man which nips rebellion in the bud. We commend two considerations to those who allow this conception of statesmanship to stifle their natural feeling. This act may conceivably be whitewashed by commissions and Governments and slurred over in British histories. But if it goes unmarked with that severe and unmistakable censure which serves to stamp it as the act of a rash man repudiated by the calm judgment of his country, then it will go down through Indian memories as long as the connection of India and England lasts. It will go through the world, unfairly but with the willing assent of all our critics, as the revelation of the real basis of British Imperial rule. It will strengthen the hands of every enemy and weaken every friend whom we possess. Secondly and immediately, it will make us ludicrous and worse in demanding the punishment of those German officers whose offence was precisely that for the safety of the nation or the army they put men to death without evidence of guilt or innocence. The monstrous doctrine of collective or vicarious responsibility which makes men hate and revenge themselves not on the evil-doer or the rebel but on anyone of the same name or race or colour, or whatever it may be, has come back to the world through the channels of war mentality, and it must be met and destroyed if we are to have sanity, to say nothing of peace, in the future. Mr. Gandhi is right. There was madness on both sides. He has admitted it. So must we, and we must give proof of our sincerity. So much Indians are entitled to ask, and only when it is given can we ask them in return to accept in the spirit in which it is meant the plan of incipient self-government which we hope to make the beginning of a new chapter in their history.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The revelations before the Hunter Commission of the means used to put down the rioting in the Punjab go from bad to worse. The Deputy Commissioner of the Gujranwala district, where much damage was done by outbreaks of rioting and looting, admits that from the afternoon of the first day of the disturbances "the mob was fired on wherever found." In times of excitement it is never difficult to find a mob, either in England or in India. The fact that it invariably contains a number of quite innocent people, does not seem to have occurred to those who fired upon it. An echo of the odious "crawling order" issued at Amritsar is found in the compulsion of natives when they met a British officer to alight if driving, to salute, and to lower their umbrellas, "in order to bring home to them that they had new masters." But worst of all is the evidence of the airmen who received instructions to "disperse the crowds in and around Gujranwala." The first explains that noticing a band of Indians approaching the town from two miles distant he dropped three bombs, killing three men, and pursued the band with his machine-gun for some distance. He concluded his forty-five minutes' manœuvring by tackling a crowd near a station, which he bombed and machine-gunned with entire success. The second airman explained that "noticing twenty men in a field" he machine-gunned them till they fled, and then scattered with a bomb a crowd listening to a speech in front of a house. Even in a state of war such a use of aircraft would be rightly condemned alike by the law of nations and by decent feeling. The Royal Air Force will be the first to resent deeply the odium that attaches to them for having to carry out such orders. One witness was found to assert that he believed the use of aeroplanes was beneficial, as "the whole tone of the crowd changed thereafter." We can well believe it. The grave danger is that by such acts the tone of the whole of moderate opinion in India may be so changed as fatally to set back the work of reform. How much more evidence of this truly Prussian frightfulness is to leak slowly through to England to shame us before the world? How soon will the Government see to it that those responsible are properly arraigned and punished?

NO MORE AMRITSARS.

"It is finally a case not merely for dismissal, but for the intervention of the civil law", says the "Nation", discussing General Dyer and his order to shoot at Amritsar. "At the earliest possible moment, General Dyer should be recalled to England, and put upon his trial.

"We may be on the verge of happenings in Ireland which will give the General Dyers of that island their chance. The British Empire would not survive many Amritsar massacres. It lies with Parliament to make this the last."

PROFITEERING IN HOTELS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a standing disgrace to a large city like Bombay that there should be a shortage of hotel accommodation. I arrived here early yesterday morning and drove about the whole city for accommodation, but could find none; so I had to make the street my temporary home. Well this much for lodging. The longings of the inner man claimed my next attention. In the noon went to two Restaurants in the Fort for food, but they were so crowded that I had to go away and finally I managed to secure a table at a third restaurant after a wait of about 15 minutes. I had the same experience at night for dinner. There is a plethora of Irani shops, but it is surprising that enterprising people do not think of opening more restaurants for respectable people. I wish some one would float a joint-stock Restaurant Company and open out as many decent restaurants as possible in different parts of the business area in the Fort. Judging from the crowds that throng the few existing restaurants in the City the enterprise is bound to be successful. Another matter which I desire to bring to notice is the profiteering that goes on at the few existing restaurants. Such profiteering is bound to continue so long as competition is scarce. The monopolists are at present time doing a roaring business. The restaurant where I had my food this afternoon has raised its rates for food by 25 per cent. over what they used to charge three months ago when I last visited the City I had to pay Rs. 1-8-0 for a bottle of Peter Walker Beer which I see advertised in your paper to-day at Rs. 0-13-0 a bottle. By the dozen the price might even be cheaper. The restaurant which made me pay Rs. 1-8-0 a bottle therefore made about 100 per cent. profit. A half peg Castillon Brandy costs 8 annas. Now a bottle of Castillon Brandy costs Rs. 4 and wholesale it will be much cheaper. Taking a bottle to contain 12 full pegs (though by giving the traditional short measure which is notorious in Bombay you can make it more) the restaurant makes Rs. 12 for a bottle for which it pays only Rs. 4 or even less 300 per cent. profit! Can profiteering be carried to any further length? I could multiply instances of this sort. All this profiteering is due to want of decent restaurant competition which is sadly lacking at present. The monopolist has it all his own way and unscrupulously bleeds his poor but respectable customers who are entirely at his mercy.—Yours, etc.,

"STILL IN THE STREET."

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN RAJKOTE.

CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed at a public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station held on the 15th instant:—

(1) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station begs to protest against the recent allotments of land in the Civil Station to K. S. Natwarsinhji and the Old Boys' Club without putting the plots to public auction and without charging any premium to them, and in the case of the Old Boys' Club only half the ground rent, though both of them have got no claim on the Rajkot Civil Station; and this meeting requests the authorities to cancel the allotment in the case of the Old Boys' Club as no building operations have yet been commenced on the plot, the meeting being helpless to suggest anything in the case of K. S. Natwarsinhji as he has already half completed the buildings on the plot.

(2) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station begs to record its emphatic protest against the plot of the land near the Carnegy Fountain being allotted to the Bank of Bombay at a premium fixed without public auction, and requests the authorities to cancel the allotment and to reserve the plot for Boys' and Girls' Vernacular Schools as, the present accommodation for the Boys' and Girls' Schools is inadequate, unsatisfactory and insanitary, and as the plot allotted to the Bank of Bombay is the only central plot suitable to locate these schools.

(3) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station requests the authorities to bear in mind, before putting the particular plots to auction, the present and future needs of the Rajkot Civil Station such as open spaces to serve as lungs, sites for an English School, recreation grounds and other institutions of public utility.

(4) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station is of opinion that in accepting bids at a public auction the authorities should give preference to the needs and requirements of the *bona fide* residents of the Rajkot Civil Station, who find it difficult to get house accommodation at present and who are obliged to pay very high rents for want of adequate house accommodation.

(5) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station begs to record its humble but emphatic protest against the voice of the public being never ascertained either in carrying out any project in the Civil Station, or in ascertaining the public wants of its residents, or in the disposal of the moneys realised from the Civil Station in different ways.

(6) That this public meeting of the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station is decidedly of opinion that the moneys realized as premium on leases of plots should all be spent for such urgent requirements of the Rajkot Civil Station, as well equipped Boys' and Girls' Vernacular School, English Schools for Boys and Girls, adequate water supply and especially the provision of filtered water, good drainage, open spaces to serve as lungs, etc.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN MADRAS.

STRIKERS "UNREASONABLE DEMANDS."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Mr. Comaraswami Chetty, and Mr. Kamath on behalf of the Tramway Workmen's Union had a long interview with Mr. A. J. Powell and Mr. Jones at Egmore in the presence of strike leaders. It was distinctly pointed out that the men struct work without giving any notice whatever or without submitting any representation in writing. It was apparently conceded on behalf of the strikers that the trafficmen had no grievances, and that they had struck out of sympathy with their brethren in the workshops and that they would be willing to return to work if the demands of the men in the workshops were conceded. The Tramway authorities were not prepared to rely on this verbal assurance and wanted trafficmen to give an undertaking in writing that they would resume work unconditionally if the grievances of the men in the workshops were reasonably met with. On this the strikers left in a body for their Union premises in Chintadripet for holding a meeting. In the meantime all cars from various terminals were brought to Egmore and lined up in two rows. The cars were lit up all night and guarded by police. The strikers behaved in an orderly fashion.

Mr. Powell, Managing Director of the Tramways Company, interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu", said that if all the demands of the men were to be conceded, extra expenditure would work up to Rs. 13,000 per month, and the company was not in a position to spend so much. He was prepared to give a reasonable increase. He said that the Company had determined not to give way to the present unreasonable demands and should they persist it would mean a further increase of fares in which they were justified, and which was sure to meet with public disapproval.

AFFLICTED PUNJAB.

NEED FOR PERMANENT RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give the following a place in your esteemed paper:—

Last words on the relief of the Punjab distressed. The King's gracious proclamation has given relief to hundreds of families who have been feeling the pinch of famine and distress on account of the absence of their bread-winners. As outlined in my previous letter to the press I made a tour of the places where relief was being given. I distributed one month's extra allowance to all the distressed families whose bread-winners had been released or were about to be released. I also prepared a list of all those to whom permanent relief will have to be given.

It is well known that out of 18 persons who were actually executed under the Martial Law, 11 persons were from Kasur. Out of those to whom we have been giving relief there are six families to whom a monthly allowance will have to be continued. Some of them are very hard cases. There is one case from Lahore where a young man was shot dead at the Mall Road. At Gujranwala one Ghulam Mohemed a youth of 18 years was killed by a bomb droppped from an aeroplane. Another boy of 15 years was killed, leaving behind a widowed mother whose only support he was. There are four more cases where bombs struck young men who have been disabled for life. Permanent relief to one family will have to be given at Layallpore also. These are in all 14 cases outside Amritsar where permanent relief is to be given. At Amrisar itself the list of those killed at Jalianwala Bagh and others who have lost their useful limbs for life, is being prepared. I consider there will be not less than 150 cases connected with the Jalianwala Bagh massacre to whose families permanent relief will have to be given.

It will be plain from the above that permanent relief will have to be given to about 150 families. If we give an average of Rs. 10 per month to each family we will have to distribute about Rs. 18,000 per year. This will require a funded capital of three lakhs if this assistance is to be continued without intermission as relief is still being distributed at Amritsar for the current month, I cannot quote exact figures but roughly we will have with us a balance of some Rs. 75,000 and therefore some other means should be devised to meet the situation. I ask patriotic gentlemen of business capacities from all parts of the country to send to me the best advice under the circumstance.

I appeal to all those who have been untiring in their efforts for the Punjab Relief Fund to put forth strength once more and to send their last collections within a fortnight, so that we might be in a position to decide the best way of investing the balance in our hand by that time.

In conclusion I have to express my gratitude to the leading daily papers of the country who have not only given the widest possible publication to my appeals to the country on behalf of our suffering brethern, but by their able advocacy of the cause made it possible for those working for the Punjab Relief to attain success in their mission.

I may add that on account of my engagement at Amritsar I had no time to send receipts to some of the donors whose money was received there. I have got breathing time now and I hope that within the next fortnight all the donors will get formal receipts for their contributions. In future I will not send any lists to the Press as the daily papers find it difficult to give space to them. I have returned back to Delhi and my address for the future will be, 17 Burn Bastion Road Delhi. Yours, etc.

SHVADDHANANDA SANYASI.

FRAWLEY COMPANY AT THE OEXCELSIR.

"SCANDAL" TO BE STAGED TO-NIGHT.

"Scandal", Cosmo Hamilton's extraordinary society comedy-drama, will be the Frawley Company's offering this evening. The play has proved one of the most popular in Mr. Frawley's repertoire thus far this season and is one which has enjoyed unusual success in England and America, where no less than eight companies are presenting the piece. The original cast, with Charles Cherry and Francine Larrimore in the leading parts, is still playing in New York, after two solid seasons. "Scandal" is what is known as a "strong" play but the action is relieved by plenty of bright comedy, with brilliant lines, and the story is handled with a delicacy precluding it from the censure of even the most fastidious. The play deals with the complications arising from the action of a wilful young girl who, found in a rather compromising position in an artist's studio, late at night, announces to her parents that she is secretly married to an eligible young bachelor of the confirmed sort who lives in the same apartments. Complications there are in plenty following this explanation but in the end all comes right and the play ends in laughter and happiness.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay Mr. J. L. Wilson-Goode has arrived at Calcutta to take charge of the Calcutta office during the absence of the senior Commissioner in India and Ceylon Mr. T. M. Ainscough who has left India on an official tour.

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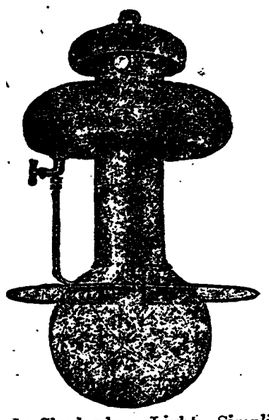

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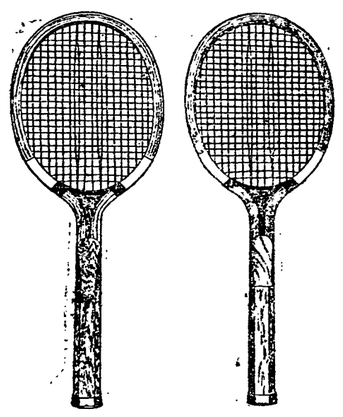

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A GROWING MENACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association have instructed me to address you and voice the opinions of the Association on the housing problem in Bombay. When H. E. the Governor announced that his scheme for the development of Bombay had been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, my Committee decided to await the result, although the scheme had not been published and the public had been given no opportunity of considering it. But the sanction of the Government of India may not be accorded for a considerable time, while the conditions of housing in Bombay are growing rapidly worse, and the old lines of policy, which yielded such evil results in the past, are still persisted in. It is, therefore, more than ever imperative to cast a clear and strong light on the subject, and to stimulate the interest of the public in this vital problem; this my Committee proposes to do by means of occasional communications to the Press.

As the motives for the present letter my Committee calls attention:

(1) To a lecture recently delivered by the Salsette Development Officer before the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, which takes an extremely narrow view both of the growth of the suburban population and of the means to meet the difficulties created by that growth;

(2) To the complaints of the public concerning the Kolbhatwadi scheme of the Improvement Trust and the impending widening of Churchgate Street by the Municipality.

Taken together, the policy of the Improvement Trust and the Municipality of Bombay, on the one hand, and of the Government of Bombay in Salsette, on the other hand, betray either inability or reluctance to face the problem as a whole, and the desire to postpone a crisis by measures which, however, commendable in themselves, can only be described as paltry in comparison, with the magnitude of the task. The root of the present inefficient and wasteful system chiefly lies in the absurd division of power between four different bodies; the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. The former two, having to work in the restricted field of the Island of Bombay, can have little or no influence on the bigger issues, while the latter two are so far removed from purely local difficulties as to be unwilling to consider them until they bring about a situation of actual danger, which ought to be avoided at all costs. The unification of administrative powers is out of the question; but their concerted action can be secured by the unification of public opinion. My Committee hold that the problem of Bombay is already so clearly outlined that its theoretical solution is obvious, and I am instructed to bring their views forward.

The conditions of the problem are:

(1) The growing demand for business premises; this is evidenced by the conversion of hotels into offices, by the removal of offices as far north as Princess Street, and by the rising level of rents for office rooms;

(2) The increase of population as a consequence of the normal growth of trade and industries;

(3) The impending removal of the Cotton Green to Sewree, which, together with the extension of the Docks, must render the whole Eastern side of the town less desirable as a residential quarter and more desirable as a business quarter;

(4) The incalculable effects of aerial communications on the whole life of Bombay.

These conditions irresistibly tend to transform the whole south of the island of Bombay into a business city. It is essential to the prosperity of a business centre to be compact; offices and banks must be close together and within easy access to godowns, docks, railway termini, Courts of Law, and Post and Telegraph offices. To ensure such conditions business firms are prepared to offer rents far beyond the power of individuals to pay, with the obvious result that the resident population is driven away. On the lapse of the Rent Act (for it must not be forgotten that the Rent Act must lapse in little over two years) the storm will burst with greater violence for having been so long held in check, and a wild rush for business accommodation may transform even the most luxurious flats on the Cooperage, Marine Lines, Apollo Bunder and Colaba into offices. How far north this invasion would extend depends on incalculable circumstances; but it to-day offices seek rooms in Princess Street the time may soon come when they will displace the residents of Sandhurst Road. Yet all the time the resident population of Bombay must grow in proportion to the growth of the prosperity of the town. Where and how can this population settle? My Committee are very strongly of opinion that the only way out of this most serious situation is the immediate building of a new town in Salsette. This is the only complete theoretical solution; as to the practical difficulties, my Committee urge that they can and must be overcome under the penalty of our being overcome by an irretrievable disaster. What those difficulties are, and in what order and by what means they are to be removed, cannot be discussed here. In this letter my Committee desire to press one point only—the necessity for a *new town*. The public mind must be concentrated on this point. The public demand must be insistent and persistent, not only on the unavoidable creation of a *new town*, but on the rapid building of a *new town*. Time presses. And in the meanwhile my Committee is very strongly of opinion that nothing, not even the sanitation, much less the beautifying of any corner of the existing town, can justify the pulling down of a single house. *Build first and destroy afterwards.* The advantage of widening a short road is too infinitesimal. Even the piercing of the Eastern Avenue sinks into insignificance before the necessity of providing ample means of railway communication with Bassein and Thana; for Bassein and Thana will at no distant date be quarters of the town in the same sense Byculla was twenty years ago, and to-day are Matunga and Dadar. The displacing of even a few tenants would have pernicious effects on the sanitary and economic conditions of the whole town out of proportion to the benefits conferred by a few yards of road. But in addition to these material considerations we ought to bear in mind that the present housing (or rather dishousing) policy presents a great danger: it blinds public opinion to the real issues by causing us to believe that something substantial is being done, while in effect nothing adequate is accomplished.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. PARULKAR,
Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Tenants' Association.

Servants of India Society's Building, Jan. 27.

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N. W. BRIBERY CASE.

D. T. S. SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Prenter, Special Magistratt, in the bribery case in which C. A. Heymerdinguer, District Traffic Superintendent N. W. Railway was prosecuted on two charges of receiving bribes under sections 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Heymerdinguer was found guilty under both the charges and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under each charge, the sentence to run concurrently. Immediately after the sentence was passed, an appeal ws filed before Major Nicholas. Sessions Judge, who released the accused on bail pending hearing of the appeal.

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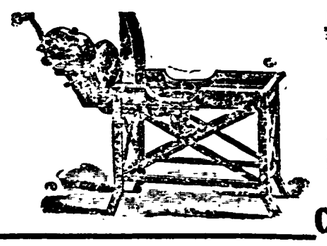

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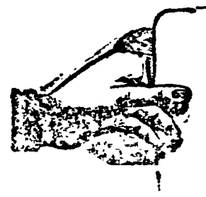

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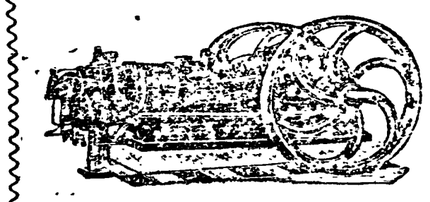

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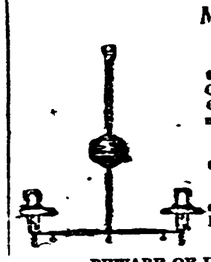

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NEPAL'S WAR SERVICES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ANNUAL PRESENT OF 10 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The following letters are published for information:—

(1) Dated Delhi, the 27th December, 1919, from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to General his Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B.G., C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal:—

In the letter which I wrote to your Excellency on the 19th February last I conveyed to you my thanks for the service rendered by the contingent of 10,000 Nepalese troups which had been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Nepal Government and which had served so well in India and on the North-West Frontier during several years. His Majesty's Government and the Government of India profoundly appreciate the unswerving devotion and friendship of the Nepal Government which expressed itself, not only in the loss of a fine body of troops, but in many other important ways. During the period of the war, besides affording substantial assistance in money and material on various occasions, Nepal supplied between August 1914 and November 1918. no less than 55,000 recruits for the Gurkha Battalions of the Indian Army in addition to those furnished to other units, such as the Assam and Burma military police, the Dacca Police Battalion, the Army Bearer Corps and other similar formations as against an annual average of 1,500 recruits before the war. In estimating their obligations to Nepal for this spontaneous and invaluable co-operation and support, the Government of India are deeply sensible of the fact that the policy of Nepal has throughout been inspired by the wise advice of your Excellency, while its execution owes much to your untiring supervision and personal grasp of details. It must be a source of satisfaction, both to your Excellency and to the Nepalese people generally to know that the course which has been followed under your guidance, has led to such successful results and has been the means of cementing and strengthening the good relations between the two countries. It is with very great pleasure that I now announce to your Excellency that the Government of India desire to offer to the Nepal Government an annual present of ten lakhs of rupees as a mark of appreciation of the attitude adopted by Nepal during the war, as a recognition of the sacrifices which have been made and the hope that the gift will, not only further strengthen the ties of friendship which have existed for so long, but will add to the power and prosperity of Nepal. It is our intention if the offer is accepted that the present of ten lakhs shall be paid each year through the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta on convenient dates. In making this offer the Government of India have not been unmindful of the precedent set on the conclusion of the mutiny campaign, when certain lands were restored to Nepal. In the present instance, however, it is clearly impossible that the reward should take the form of a restoration of territory which is previously ceded and a monetory present is, therefore, the only alternative. In view of your Excellency's position in the Nepal State and of the distinguished part which you personally have taken in despatching the contingent and maintaining it at its proper strength for four years, I address this offer to you as a most fitting channel through which it may be made known to His Majesty the Maharaja Jadhiraj and to the people of Nepal, but I am also addressing a separate letter to the Maharaja Jadhiraj regarding the offer which will be handed to you by the Resident for conveyance to His Majesty. I should be glad to hear from your Excellency in due course whether the Nepal Government desire to accept this present from the Government of India.

REPLY FROM NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER.

(2) Dated Nepal, 12th January, 1920. From General his Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumhser Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal, to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

It is with great pleasure that I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's kind letter of the 27th December, 1919, and to express how very much we esteem the eloquent words in which your Excellency has made known the high appreciation of the British Government and the Governments of India for the assistance rendered by Nepal during that last great war which stands out so pre-eminently in the history of the world. Nepal will take a legitimate pride in and draw great satisfaction from the knowledge that the assistance rendered by her so whole-heartedly is so well rendered by the said Government, and fully appreciated by them. I am deeply thankful to your Excellency for the communication of the desire on the part of the Government of India to offer to the Nepal Government as a mark of that appreciation an annual present of ten lakhs of rupees as forming the best available substitute for any restoration of territory as was done on the conclusion of the mutiny campaign. In this desire and in the manner in which the present is offered one can plainly see the sincere good-will and friendly regards of the Government of India which we so much value and lay such great store by and while laying before His Majesty the Kharita from your Excellency, I have the honour and pleasure of explaining all this as well offered as the present is to be a lasting benefit to this small hilly kingdom, to add to its prosperity just as much as an accession of territory to it would have been, and to be for ever a memorial of the recognition and appreciation of all the sacrifices which the country has made and undergone during the most critical period of the world's history in upholding the power and dignity of the British Government, not only in India but in almost all the theatres of war. I beg to inform your Excellency that His Majesty and the Government of Nepal thankfully and gratefully accept the offer. The sincere, kind and sympathetic wish expressed by your Excellency in the graceful phraseology, in which the offer has been made, has appealed directly to the imagination of all—the king and the people alike. The generous reference to the part played by me in the initiation and direction of affairs makes me feel deeply grateful to your Excellency. I value it the more, as an evidence of your feelings towards me, and do not find words to adequately tender my thanks for the manner in which your Excellency has referred to my services. It is very gratifying to me to be assured by your Excellency that my labours have led to such successful results and been the means of cementing and strengthening the good relation between the two countries.

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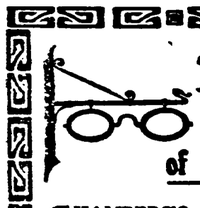

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